Employes' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 17 APRIL, 1940 NUMBER 4

James O'Donnell Bennett Author of Much Loved Books

THERE passed away in Chicago on the evening of February 27, one of the outstanding newspaper correspondents of this age, Mr. James O'Donnell Bennett, a man who brought to his work a broad culture, sensitive eyes and ears, with an incomparable instinct for dramatic presentation — and a scholar's conscience.

Mr. Bennett won for himself a reputation as a great war correspondent in the Great War. Coming to the Chicago Tribune in 1914, in July of that year he was sent to London. On the night that England entered the war, he wrote a great three column story on scenes in London which was cabled home. Next he was sent to Brussels with the thought that there might be another Waterloo. There he was locked up by the German army along with other correspondents, including Irvin Cobb, Harry Hansen and John T. McCutcheon. Of this experience Edward S. Beck, Assistant Editor of The Tribune, and a former classmate, said of Bennett; "He was a great reporter. In writing he gave such color, manner, and picture that you could see the man he was writing about. He was a combination of intellect and emotion. He was intensely honest."

In 1924, Mr. Bennett published a series of reviews in the succeeding Saturday issues of the Chicago Tribune, the title, "Best Sellers of the Ages." Later and after much persuasion by his admirers, he re-edited sixty of the articles, publishing same in 1927, under the title "Much Loved Books." There lies before us as this is written, a First Edition copy bearing the autograph of Mr. Bennett, it is one of our most prized books.

As a sort of introduction to the work, Mr. Bennett copied the poem that follows which he found in "A Collection of Recente and Witty Pieces of Several Eminente Hands," London, 1628. It was Bennett's thought that this was an early and neglected sonnet by John Milton.

"IN THE LIBRARIE AT CAMBRIDGE"

"In that great maze of books I sighed and said,—
It is a grave-yard, and each tome a tombe;
Shrouded in hempen rags, behold the dead,
Coffined and ranged in crypts of dismal gloom,
Food for the worm and redolent of mold,
Traced with brief epitaph in tarnished gold—
Ah, golden lettered hope!—ah, dolorous doom!
Yet 'mid the common death, where all is cold,
And mildewed pride in desolation dwells,
A few great immortalities of old
Stand brightly forth—not tombes but living shrines,
Where from high sainte or martyr virtue wells,
Which on the living yet work miracles,
Spreading a relic wealth richer than golden mines.
J. M. 1627."

The first book reviewed by Mr. Bennett was the Bible. A lover of chaste and expressive English and a cultured Christian gentleman, his first choice was the natural one to make. Of this greatest of Books, Mr. Bennett wrote:

"Two small brothers are wrangling as small brothers, if they be sound and active, ever will. One asserts; the other denies. The first repeats his assertion—some grandiose bit of boyishness which petulance has now reduced to mere mouthing; the second squawks, 'O, you're a fool!'

"A glow of beatific priggishness envelops the accused and he replies, 'But whosoever shall say Thou fool shall be in danger of hell fire. Matthew five, twenty-two.'

"Smug little imp, no longer little and now grown whimsical, I love thee well, but that day I quailed before thee as thou meantest I should, and waited sick, weary hours for the fire to consume me.

"That is one way not to read the Bible, nor to let it be read. 'Tis to put a bludgeon into the hands of a little child.

"Five and thirty years go by.

"I am sitting in the presence of an aged rabbi, soft voiced, slow spoken, venerable, but young in thought and sympathies. Liberal he

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calls himself; some call him radical. An open book lies before him. It is that book which Christians call the Bible, but which to people of his faith is known as the Holy Scriptures. You may remember that the word Bible is not found in the Bible proper, nor were the collected writings now known to Christendom as the Bible called the Bible until St. Clement so called them about the year 170 of our era, although formerly it was said that St. Chrysostom (John the Golden Mouthed) in the fourth century first used the word in the sense we use it.

"In the Greek, from which Clement took the word, it meant merely 'little books," and the Greeks in their turn got it from biblos (book) and biblos came from byblus (papyrus), on which books were written.

"The forefinger of the old rabbi's brown right hand rested on a passage which, in the English translation of the Bible that was finished in 1611 by the commission of forty-seven theologians appointed by James I, and Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, would be designated as the second verse of the fourth chapter of Genesis.

"Musingly he read:

" 'And she again bare his brother Abel. And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.'

"Lifting his eyes from the page, he seemed as one looking afar off, and for a little while silence rested upon him. Then thus he spake:

" 'The story of Cain and Abel if taken as the record of individual deeds lacks not pathos and dramatic power. The picture is a solemn one —the whole earth counting but four human beings, yet among those the spirit of envy has taken lodgment. The craftier of two brothers slays the weaker.'

"His eyes again sought the page:

" 'And I shall be a fugitive and a vagabond in the earth; and it shall come to pass that everyone that findeth me shall slay me.'

"A quiet definiteness came into his musing tone. The reader became the expounder.

" 'Of whom, my son, could Cain have been afraid? There were no others on earth save himself, his feeble father, and his grief bowed mother.' Then the rabbi touched on the flight into the land of Nod, which implied population outside of Eden, and, summing up what things are naive and contradictory and incredible in the narrative, he remarked, his sad eyes twinkling a little: 'To this we come if we pervert the footprints of humanity's development into notes of personal conversations. But, whatever the pathos of the story if taken as a chronicle of the far-off days of the beginning, we know to-day that Cain and Abel are not personal names. They stand as the personified representatives of great cultural movements. This chapter of Genesis is a paragraph in the history of civilization. We have passed beyond the literal, I hope, and we know now that these scriptural narratives were composite documents, unfolding not the history of single families but of great cultural movements. Abel stands for pastoral institutions and habits; Cain typifies agriculture. 'And Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a tiller of the ground.' Here is the beginning of the unending conflict between one civilization and another. The herdsman gives way to the tiller. The nomad loses his right to consideration and the sedentary farmer comes into his own. In this sense we must read the stories of old if we would learn not merely how they rose but what they token. The lowest stage of human development is 'kill,' and of that stage this chapter is an epitome. Pastoral civilization had to pass away when man discovered that to clothe and feed himself he had other resources than his flocks, other resources less capricious. And when man began to see this, the shepherd was doomed and a new phase of human progress sprang into view. This is the meaning of the murder Cain did. It is victorious agriculture. We cannot arrest the onward sweep of development, cruel though its processes are. But one thing we can do. We can remember—we ought to remember—that we are our brother's keeper. That responsibility to God for his brother Cain insolently denied. You see, my son, in how many directions this old legend leads us and how the story, if correctly read, is full of strong, sweet accents.'

"Slowly he closed the book.

"From that day the Bible has been a different book to me, not provocative any more of rancors, nor of that intellectual insolence which sometimes gets itself called independence, but an ingratiating book, the eager, poignant, excited—and often terribly exciting—record of man's fallibilities and aspirations, of his slow groping out of the darkness toward the light of his crude conceptions of what is right, of his hot metal, of that doctrine of monotheism of which Father Abraham stands forth as first champion and which has done more than any other doctrine to purge the human mind of gross fantasticalities and murderous superstition, and to lead it out of that slavishness which Thoreau once finely called 'pagoda worship.'

After referring to the people of Biblical days and the passionate, hard-pressed, truculent, acquisitive life they led, he said 'They found voice in a tremendous literature of war-songs, laments, sermons, railings—they raised railing to an art hardy and fine—love lyrics, rhapsodies, riddles, proverbs, prayers, biographies, speeches and stories.'

"Than them the Bible contains for us average pagans feeling our way into great literature

no lure more potent. They are not forerunners but perfect specimens of what we think of as the modern short story. That form the Bible originated, and in that form it excelled. To Dean Stevens I am indebted for a finding list of twenty of the best short stories in the Bible. Thus it runs:

"Joseph. Gen. 37-48
"Balaam and Balak. Num. 22-24
"The capture of Jericho. Josh. 6.
"The wars of Gideon. Judg. 6-8
"Jepthah's daughter. Judg. 11
"Samson. Judg. 14-16
"Ruth. The entire book
"David and Goliath. I. Sam. 17
"David and Jonathan. I. Sam. 18-20
"Elijah and the prophets of Baal. 1. Kings 18
"Naboth's vineyard. 1. Kings 21.
"The ascension of Elijah. II. Kings 2.
"Esther. The entire book
"The three Hebrew children. Dan 3.
"Daniel in the lions' den. Dan. 6
"Jonah. The entire book
"The Good Samaritan. Luke 10:25-37
"The Prodigal Son. Luke 15:11-32
"The healing of the lame man at Bethesda. John 5:1-9
"The shipwreck of Saint Paul. Acts 27"

Another great book reviewed by Bennett was Lord Chesterfield's "Letters to His Son," first published in 1774, a year after the earl's death, the letters written from 1739 to 1768.

"Some of Lord Chesterfield's Best
(These are all from the "Letters to His Son," 1739-1768).

"Dispatch is the soul of business.

"Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

"Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

"Courts and camps are the only places to learn the world in.

"A gentleman is often seen, but very seldom heard, to laugh.

"Be wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.

"Of all the troubles, do not decline, as many people do, that of thinking.

"Whatever pleases you most in others will infallibly please others in you.

"Advice is seldom welcome; and those who want it the most, always like it the least.

"Those whom you can make like themselves better, will, I promise you, like you very well.

"Every woman is infallibly to be gained by every sort of flattery; and every man by one sort or another.

"Besides being civil, which is absolutely necessary, the perfection of good breeding is to be civil with ease.

"Knowledge may give weight, but accomplishments only give lustre; and many more people see than weigh.

"An injury is much sooner forgotten than an insult. (The earl used this in the letters to both son and adopted son.)

"Most arts require long study and application; but the most useful art of all, that of pleasing, requires only the desire.

"Whoever is in a hurry shows that the thing he is about is too big for him. Haste and hurry are very different things.

"Without care and method the largest fortune will not, and with them almost the smallest will, supply all necessary expenses.

"Keep an account, in a book, of all that you receive and of all that you pay; for no man, who knows what he receives and what he pays, ever runs out.

"Do not tell all, but do not tell a lie. The greatest fools are the greatest liars. For my part, I judge the truth of a man by the extent of his intellect.

"Take care of your health as much as you can; for to be, or not to be, is a question of much less importance, in my mind, than to be, or not to be, well.

"Never read history without having maps, and a chronological book, or tables, lying by you, and constantly referred to; without which history is only a confused heap of facts.

"Company is a republic too jealous of its liberties to suffer a dictator even for a quarter of an hour; and yet in that, as in all republics, there are some who really govern, but then it is by seeming to disclaim, instead of attempting to usurp, the power.

"Remember to take the best dancing master at Berlin, more to teach you to sit, stand, and walk gracefully, than to dance finely. The Graces, the Graces; remember the Graces! Adieu."

Of Chesterfield the author said; "His morals may have left much to be desired—they were the morals of the world of fashion and of politics in his age —but his manners did not warp under the test of weather."

Another book that strongly appealed to Mr. Bennett was "The Book of Common Prayer." first published in 1549.

"It sprang—this gracious book, certainly the most humane and liberal ritual that has come to us from antiquity — out of terrible times, out of the gropings of murderous rulers, bickering prelates, and a distracted people. The old church was being stripped of lands and revenues by greedy nobles and politicians, neither the new ecclesiastical organization nor the state obtaining much of the plunder.

"The book was formulated under the keen eye and ax of the most gifted and most revolting monarch in the annals of English kingship, and it came, in considerable part, from the pen of a prelate—Thomas Cranmer—who

was considered notably humane in his time, but who assented to the burning of Joan Bocher and others because their religious view differed from his.

"It was an age of blood and boodle—but it could write. Tennyson said to his son and biographer, Hallam Tennyson, that he thought the Bible, the Psalms, and the Book of Common Prayer were written at the 'grandest period' of our language, and Froude told the poet that some of the Acts of Elizabeth were written in 'the grandest language' he knew. Tennyson's 'grandest period' would include about two generations—from 1549 and the first edition of the Book of Common Prayer to 1611 and the King James version of the Bible.

"When men who could write as Alfred Tennyson and James Anthony Froude wrote pronounce for English of a certain period that English deserves the earnest study of all who are learning to write. Therefore let us test the English they commended. Of all the glories of the Book of Common Prayer, I think the stateliest and the loveliest in thought and diction is 'A Prayer for All Conditions of Men,' which comes toward the end of 'The Order for Daily Morning Prayer.' Thus it moves:

" 'O God, the Creator and Preserver of all mankind, we humbly beseech Thee for all sorts and conditions of men; that Thou wouldest be pleased to make Thy ways known unto them, Thy saving health unto all nations. More especially we pray for Thy holy Church universal; that it may be so guided and governed by Thy good Spirit, that all who profess and call themselves Christians may be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life. Finally, we commend to thy fatherly goodness all those who are any ways afflicted or distressed, in mind, body, or estate; that it may please Thee to comfort and relieve them, according to their several necessities; giving them patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions. And this we beg for Jesus Christ's sake. Amen.'

"This is the perfect utterance of reverence, humility, solicitude, charity, and tenderness. There are 153 words. What word could be taken away without hurt to the thought or the cadence? There are phrases that seem chiseled in marble, so pure and strong and clear are they—'thy saving health unto all nations'—'in unity of spirit, in the bond of peace, and in righteousness of life'—'thy fatherly goodness'—'patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions'—and yet every phrase is warm with life and instinct with humanity and with yearning.

" 'They chime like church bells in the ears of the English child,' said Froude of these prayers."

Bennett relates that Thomas Cranmer who was principally responsible for putting the book together drew on the Latin missal, breviary, and pontifical of the Roman and Gallican churches—"but the organ roll of English undefiled into which he transmuted his selections was the music of his own mind."

Many years ago Mr. Bennett relates, Henry Cuyler Bunner wrote an exquisite short story "As One Having Authority." From this story he lifted this incident:

"Already, on the bench, under it, and on all sides of it, lay a score of struggling agonized human beings, beating the ground, tearing their very flesh in the exaltation of fear and frenzy, choking, gasping; and through it all, shrieking mad and awful appeals to the Most High; while the crowd around them, all on their feet, shouted and yelled in incoherent delirium.

" 'Come! Come!' the voice on the platform rose above the din. 'Be saved while there is yet time.'

" 'ALMIGHTY GOD—'

"My heart stood still. The Bishop (a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, present at this negro camp meeting as an onlooker) had risen to his feet, and his gigantic figure towered up as he spread out his hands above the crowd; and, as his deep tones rang out clear and dominant in that hideous Babel, a sudden silence fell upon them all.

" '—The Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who desireth not the death of a sinner, but rather that he may turn from his wickedness and live, hath given power, and commandment, to his Ministers, to declare and pronounce to his people, being penitent, the Absolution and Remission of their sins. He pardoneth and absolveth all those who truly repent, and unfeignedly believe his holy gospel.'

"The madness had gone—utterly gone—out of that stricken throng. The struggling figures around the bench ceased to struggle. They raised their heads as they lay upon the ground, and every face in the clearing was turned toward the Bishop, wearing a look of eager wonderment which I shall never forget. The Bishop his eyes still far away, his hands stretched over the people, went on:

"—'Wherefore let us beseech him to grant us true repentance, and his Holy Spirit, that those things may please him which we do at this present; and that the rest of our life hereafter may be pure and holy; so that at the last we may come to his eternal joy; through Jesus Christ our Lord.'

"And the people answered, 'Amen.'

"Then, in a voice that was almost feeble, so tender had it grown, he turned toward the East, and, in that abiding silence, he pronounced the Benediction."

"For a moment, until they began to disperse

softly and silently, the Bishop stood erect, then he sank back into his seat, with one arm around my neck and one around Jack's."

From a third review we draw on the author's story of that most commonplace book "The Dictionary." Countless thousands of dictionaries, ranging in price from ten cents to hundreds of dollars, are printed and sold annually. Every school boy and girl past grade school days possesses one, nearly every office requires at least one copy and the average American family possesses two or more copies. We ourselves are the possessors of two modest editions, one by John Walker, "English Etymologist," Third American, from the last London edition, published in New York in 1807. After setting out the contents of the book the title page reads:

"Likewise"

"Rules to be observed by the Natives of Scotland, Ireland, and London, for avoiding their respective Peculiarities."

On page 275 we find the word "Electricity," with the definition, "A property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances and emit fire." This was written before the days of Michael Faraday, Maxwell, Gilbert and those who lifted the science of electricity from the days of catching lightning with a kite string and a door key as Franklin did, or rubbing the cat's back to "see sparks" as all children did in the old days.

Bennett relates that the story of the making of almost every worth while dictionary of our language is a romance—sometimes pathetic, sometimes heroic. He tells that Samuel Johnson spent seven years on his dictionary—the first in our language that amounted to much—and he ended by owing a hundred pounds to the booksellers who had financed him. Let us quote Bennett's dramatic story of Samuel Johnson and Lord Chesterfield:

"The proudest piece of prose in our language—next to the Declaration of Independence—is connected with a dictionary. The words are memorable for two reasons: They made history, for they ended the slavish days of patronage by showing that the better way was to bring author and publisher together to treat like men of business instead of forcing the author to cringe to a rich noble for funds to carry on his work. They constitute a classic example of just rebuke. They utter haughty resentment without rancor. They are vigorous but not abusive. Every sentence is a rapier thrust, clean, graceful, deadly, and from no sentence could a word be spared. There is no violence, no vituperation, but rebuff so stately and measured that it has the solemnity of excommunication.

"Recall that the wife of the dictionary maker who wrote the proud letter had died in the fifth year of his seven years of anxious and heavy toil—the wife of whom he said many a year after she was gone, 'Sir, I have known what it was to have a wife and I have known what it was to *lose a wife*. It had almost broke my heart.' Consider the fretted seeking of books hither and yon, and the eating up of funds in copyists' wages, and the fact that he was doing his work on a scale which no man of his nation had dreamed of attempting before, and you will find not only lofty dignity but deep pathos in the letter Samuel Johnson 100 Pounds in debt to his backers, wrote to the Earl of Chesterfield when he learned that that combination of statesman, popinjay, and litterateur was dreaming and scheming that to him should fall the honor of the new dictionary's dedication:

'My Lord, I have been lately informed, by the proprietor of *The World*, that two papers, in which my Dictionary is recommended to the publick, were written by your Lordship. To be so distinguished, is an honor, which, being very little accustomed to favors, from the great, I know not well how to receive, or in what terms to acknowledge.

'When, upon some slight encouragement, I first visited your Lordship, I was overpowered, like the rest of mankind, by the enchantment of your address; and could not forbear to wish that I might boast myself *Le vainqueur du vainqueur de la terre;*—that I might obtain that regard for which I saw the world contending; but I found my attendance so little encouraged, that neither pride nor modesty would suffer me to continue it. When I had once addressed your Lordship in publick, I had exhausted all the art of pleasing which a retired and uncourtly scholar can possess. I had done all that I could; and no man is well pleased to have his all neglected, be it ever so little.

'Seven years, my Lord, have now past, since I waited in your outward rooms, or was repulsed from your door; during which time I have been pushing on my work through difficulties, of which it is useless to complain, and have brought it, at last, to the verge of publication, without one act of assistance, one word of encouragement or one smile of favor. Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a Patron before.

'The shepherd in Virgil grew at last acquainted with Love, and found him a native of the rocks.

'Is not a Patron, my Lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and, when he reached ground, encumbers him with help? The notice which you have pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am in-

different, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary, and cannot impart it; till I am known, and do not want it. I hope it is no very cynical asperity not to confess obligations where no benefit has been received, or to be unwilling that the Publick should consider me as owing that to a Patron, which Providence has enabled me to do for myself.

'Having carried on my work thus far with so little obligation to any favorer of learning, I shall not be disappointed though I should conclude it, if less be possible, with less; for I have been long wakened from that dream of hope, in which I once boasted myself with so much exultation, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble, most obedient servant,

'Sam Johnson.'

"Carlyle called the letter 'that far famed Blast of Doom proclaiming that patronage should be no more.' Chesterfield retained his equanimity—he always did—and attempted no reply. Somebody asked him once what he thought of the letter. He said he thought it 'very well written.' "

The greatest of American dictionaries was that of Noah Webster, twenty years in the making. The first edition of 2500 copies published in 1828, was not sold out for thirteen years, and yet after death came to Dr. Webster, a firm of publishers paid $250,000 for a renewal of the copyright of Webster's Dictionary and the author's spelling book. Some wag once said of the dictionary, that "it was a very interesting story but terribly disconnected."

Mr. Bennett left to The Chicago Tribune his most prized possession, his 7000 volume library of much loved books. His own stories, long as well as short, were read to the last line, and once talking to some young newspaper men, he said that, "books, books, books, are the tools of the trade." From an extended story of Mr. Bennett's life and work published in The Tribune, we quote:

"Mr. Bennett's library had been his great concern since his retirement. He was determined to classify and put it in final order that he might supervise personally its installation in the special James O'Donnell Bennett room prepared adjacent to the Tribune library in Tribune Tower. Of the 7,000 volumes, he managed to prepare the first 2,500 before his death.

"In his own words, the collection is one of *belles lettres*, especially rich in drama, history, 18th century literature, and literary biography. He had little patience with modern writing, often saying "A book isn't worth reading until it is at least 10 years old."

"His bookmark on each flyleaf bears the inscription, 'Read diligently the great books of mankind.' His library contains those great books, many in rare old editions. His own favorite among them all was Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' which he could quote by the hour.

"An avid but slow reader, he called himself a 'dipper' into knowledge. He liked to read random bits from such writers as Thoreau, Hazlitt, Tolstoi, Emerson, Hawthorne, and Shakespeare, his personal literary gods.

"He admired Daniel Webster and acquired every Websterian word he could find, many of them in pamphlet form. He also had 80 books on Napoleon, whom he admired but thought ruthless.

"He long had loved drama—Willie Faversham gave him the laurel wreath he wore as Mark Anthony; Sarah Bernhardt wrote him two enchanting autographs; Julia Marlowe gave him the gloves she wore in 'When Knighthood was in Flower'; Otis Skinner sent him books, pictures, playbills. He had an extensive library on drama and dramatists, including a beautiful old set of Moliere (one page in French—the opposite page in English) and a 36 volume set of Bell's 'British Theater,' published in 1797.

"His adoration, as his wife termed it, of history is reflected in 2,000 books. These include works on Greek, Roman, French, English, and general European history, and about 500 volumes of Americana.

"In the field of the novel, his library includes the complete works of Tolstoy, Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, the Brontes, George Eliot, Charles Kingsley, Hawthorne, James Fenimore Cooper, and Bret Harte. Two new sets of books, which he received Christmas but was unable to read, are the works of Turgenieff and six volumes of Emerson's letters.

"Most of the books contain bits of paper, marking the passages he had liked. On the flyleaf, in his tiny, pinch handwriting, he listed in pencil as references the numbers of these marked pages.

"The most memorable news event in Mr. Bennett's memory was the fall of the fortress of Novogeorgievsk, near Warsaw, in August, 1915.

"Mr. Bennett considered this day the greatest he had ever lived. It was the end of a thirty day siege of a first class ring fortress defended by 90,000 men, Novogeorgievsk was the guardian of Warsaw, the Polish salient of the Russian army, the center of a railroad sector. From its fall may be dated the Russian collapse which materialized in 1917. The Russian front was pushed 150 miles eastward.

" 'In the last year,' he wrote, 'I have seen many a bitter sight and many a splendid one, but this afternoon (Aug. 20) brought the supreme thrill of them all, for it brought to me a view of what is at once the stateliest and most austere of ceremonials — that of the kaiser

parade—and the setting for it was enormous in its extent and overwhelming in its pictorial value.

" 'The resplendent pageantry of war was unfolded against a background of most frightful desolation. There was seen the glare from the exploding powder vaults in the ordnance depot of the fortress and the smoke of the burning villages shimmered and rolled against a sky that was heavy with rain clouds.

" 'The troops that the emperor was to greet and thank were massed on one of the grandest stretches of the great Warsaw plain. For leagues around the ground was treeless and swept in soft undulations toward the dark distant lines of forest and ravine.

" 'A little after 1 o'clock the mouse colored lines came streaming up to the summit of the plain from the woods and formed lines that made miles of long vistas of bayonets and shrouded helmets, and behind them were squadrons of hussars.

" 'Throughout the formation the wailing of bugles drifted from forest to forest, from village to village, and from fort to fort. The horses of the uhlans responded to that wailing with ecstatic neighing, and the long, hoarse cries of command blended with the bugle notes.

" 'A horseman dashed from the center of the field to the highway and spoke some words there, and instantly the clamor of soldiers who were dragging the captured Russian cannon out of the mire with eight horse teams was stilled. A silence absolutely churchlike began to envelop the plain, and the only sound was the snapping of the pennants in the summer breeze.

" 'There was a cry of command, then a scuffling of many feet that was hardly more than a soft, brushing sound. It rose to a rustle and became a trampling, then a great rumble and a roar. It made the plain tremble as battalion after battalion swung themselves into new formation, and behold! a vast hollow square lined with rank upon rank of gray had in a twinkling been formed.

" 'The dark gray lines became rigid. A man clad in gray stood in the middle of the hollow square. The ground around him was strewn with cartridges, belts, and such like discarded equipment. Before him the rolling smoke of Novogeorgievsk, behind him the afternoon sun showed pale through the west clouds.

" 'The man's spiked helmet was the central point of the mighty picture. The only touch of bright color in it was provided when the wind blew back the scarlet lining of his long gray overcoat. He wore reddish brown gloves. His revolver holster hung from a belt of brown leather.

" 'The man was the German emperor.

" 'Beyond doubt he was this afternoon the happiest man in Europe.'

"That is a sample of Mr. Bennett's writing of the war period, or, for that matter, of any period in his long writing career. He was a master of the art of description."

Run of the Mine

History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines

For the past fifteen years, Vice President Pryde and Mr. J. R. Dewar have been assiduously collecting memo and pictures, going as far back as the days of 1868, covering the development and operation of the mines located, constructed and operated in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Washington, primarily for the purpose of securing a fuel supply for the locomotives of the Union Pacific Railroad, and in the early days to meet the requirements of the settlers and business enterprises which followed the construction of the first transcontinental railroad.

Numerous Old Timers, familiar with the history of early day coal mine development, were interviewed, their stories taken down, checked and laid aside for history-making purposes. In addition, all obtainable old photographs were secured from which electrotypes were made, with the result that material for a substantial volume of historical matter, including both the romantic and the tragic side of pioneer life in the coal mining districts first mentioned could be put together and published in substantial book form which will be completed within the next thirty days. The volume, 6x9 inches in size, with approximately 125 illustrations, and a total of some 300 pages, will be bound in rich fabricoid covers with gold leaf title, thereafter distributed without profit, the price approximating $1.25 per copy.

The book will contain 26 leading chapters under the following captions:

"The Building of the Railroad and Its Early Fuel Supply, The Background of the Union Pacific Railroad, The Building of the Iron Way, Old Carbon, Rock Springs, The Chinese Riot and Massacre of Sept. 2, 1885, Almy, Grass Creek, Twin Creeks, Colorado Mines, Hanna, Dana, Pleasant Valley, Spring Valley, Cumberland, Superior, Tono, Reliance, Winton, Methods of Mining, Officials, For Distinguished Service, The Crusading Mayor, The Measure of Humor, Church Spires over Rock Springs and Hanna, Safety in the Mines," together with Preface, Introduction, a concluding chapter and numerous appendices.

The chapter "For Distinguished Service," relates particularly to the Old Timers' organization and the men and women who made up the early pioneering element. The chapter "The Crusading Mayor," relates mainly to the work of Mayor P. C. Bunning, who was principally responsible for the paving, sewers and other improvements established during his ten year administration as Mayor of Rock Springs. A complete list of all living and deceased members of the Old Timers' organization since its inception will be published, together with a list of the annual reunions, with dates and names of principal speakers and a summary of basic wages paid and hours worked for fifty years will likewise be set forth, as well as an insert showing the tons mined by years at the various mining camps, a majority of which now occupy the status of "ghost" mining towns. Other tabular matter will be included on the theory that when the Company celebrates the hundredth anniversary of mining coal, in 1968, no difficulty will be experienced in extending the record to cover the century. The work of compiling the history occupied many hours by many men and women, to whom the management is very grateful. We believe again that The Union Pacific Coal Company in preparing and publishing this History, are completing a task that other similar companies may desire to emulate, bringing to the coal mining industry and the consumers of coal a better understanding of the tremendous part coal has occupied in the building up of industry and the nation.

"Gracie Allen Special"

GRACIE Allen, the well known moving picture actress and radio artist, who proposes to run for President on the "Surprise Party" ticket, leaves Los Angeles on the "Gracie Allen Special," 10 A. M., Thursday, May 9th, arriving at Green River, 10:45 A. M., Saturday, May 11th, where a special car containing McAuliffe's Kiltie Band will be switched into the special, the band thereafter accompanying Miss Allen and her husband, George Burns, through to Omaha, with stops at Rock Springs, Rawlins, Laramie, Cheyenne, Greeley, LaSalle, Brighton, Denver, Sterling, Julesburg and Ogallala, arriving at North Platte at 7:15 P. M., Monday, May 13th, where the entire party will remain overnight, leaving North Platte at 5:30 A. M., Tuesday, May 14th, making stops at Lexington, Kearney, Grand Island, Central City, Clarks, Columbus, Schuyler, Fremont and Valley, arriving Omaha at 4 P. M., Tuesday, May 14th, where the entire party will take a leading part in Omaha's "Golden Spike Days" celebration, extending from Wednesday, May 15th, to Saturday, May 18th, inclusive, the celebration at Omaha to include a number of "Golden Spike" functions, band parades, whisker club parades, street dancing and an open air convention held in Creighton College stadium, when it is expected Miss Allen will be nominated for President on her own "Surprise Party" ticket.

The fifty-piece Union Pacific band from Omaha with six "majorettes," together with the McAuliffe Kiltie Band, will furnish the music enroute, including the already well known campaign song "Vote for Gracie."

The Rock Springs Chamber of Commerce are planning to try to secure an extension of the present scheduled stop of 15 minutes at Rock Springs, enabling the citizens of Rock Springs and neighboring towns to not only hear a short address by the presidential candidate, but in addition, to listen to the Union Pacific and Kiltie bands. If the weatherman will deal as kindly with the special enroute and the people of Omaha and the surrounding country during the celebration period as he has heretofore with the Old Timers and their annual Rock Springs reunions, the 1940 "Golden Spike" celebration will equal, if not exceed, any similar party ever "flung" in the United States or any other country. The members of the Kiltie band have commenced the work of expanding their already extensive repertoire of bagpipe music to include Gracie's own special campaign tune.

Finland--Not Yet at an End

ON MARCH 13, 1940, after 105 days of courageous resistance on the part of 3,500,000 people against a ruthless, Godless nation of 160,000,000, little Finland was compelled to yield to superior force and numbers, this after displaying a resistance to tyranny that has electrified the whole civilized world. From "Time" we quote the story of Finland's surrender:

"Baron Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim has been a soldier for 58 of his 72 years. He served his Tsar as a bodyguard, as a colonel in the Russo-Japanese War, and as the leader of his Uhlans. He fought with brilliant disobedience in World War I, with savage pride in the Finnish civil war. He spent 21 years building a courageous Finnish Army, 3½ months leading it in a death struggle. When such a man must address his troops in defeat, they may expect memorable words. Last week the hard-bitten, tired old soldier addressed the men who, by his own reckoning, had outfought their foes 13–to–1 but been outnumbered 1–to–50. Said he:

" 'Soldiers of the glorious Finnish Army:

" 'Peace has been concluded between our country and the Soviet Union, an exacting peace which has ceded to Russia nearly every

battlefield on which you have shed your blood on behalf of everything we hold dear and sacred.

" 'You did not want war. You loved peace, work and progress; but you were forced into a struggle in which you have done great deeds, deeds that will shine for centuries in the pages of history.

" 'More than 15,000 of you who took to the field will never again see your homes and many have lost forever their ability to work. But you have also dealt hard blows, and if 200,000 of our enemies now lie on the snow drifts, gazing with broken eyes at our sky, the fault is not yours. You did not hate them or wish them evil; you merely followed the stern rule of war: kill or be killed.

" 'Soldiers! I have fought on many battlefields, but never have I seen your like as warriors. I am proud of you as though you were my own children; I am as proud of the men from the northern fields as of the sons of Ostro on Bothnia's plain, the Karelian forests, the Hills of Savo, the fields of Hame and Satakunta, the leafy copses of Uusimaa and Sarsinais-Suomi. I am as proud of the sacrifice tendered by the child of the lonely cottage as of the child of the wealthy.

" 'I thank all of you, officers, non-commissioned officers and men, but I wish especially to stress the self-sacrificing valor of our officers of the reserve, their sense of duty and the cleverness with which they have fulfilled a task which was not originally theirs. Thus theirs has been the greatest sacrifice in this war in proportion to their numbers, but it was made joyfully and with unflinching devotion to duty. . . .

" 'I thank the Finnish Army in all its branches, which in noble competition have done heroic deeds since the first day of war. . . .

" 'When some day the history of this war is written the world will learn of your efforts.

" 'Without the ready help in arms and equipment which Sweden and the Western Powers have given us, our struggle up to this date would have been inconceivable against the countless guns and tanks and aircraft of the enemy.

" 'Unfortunately, the valuable promise of assistance which the Western Powers gave us could not be realized when our neighbors, coneerned for their own security, refused the right of transit for troops.

" 'After 16 weeks of bloody battle, with no rest by day or night, our Army still stands unconquered before an enemy which, despite terrible losses, has grown in number.

" 'Nor has our home front, where countless air raids have spread death and terror among women and children, ever wavered. Burned cities and ruined villages far behind the front, as far even as our western border, are the visible proof of the nation's sufferings during the past months.

" 'Our fate is hard, now that we are compelled to give up to an alien race, a race with a philosophy and moral values different from ours, land which for centuries we have cultivated in sweat and labor. Yet we must put our shoulders to the wheel, in order that we may prepare on the soil left to us a haven for those rendered homeless, and an improved livelihood for all, and, as before, we must be ready to defend our diminished Fatherland with the same resolution and the same fire with which we defended our original Fatherland.

" 'We are proudly conscious of the historic duty, which we shall continue to fulfill. The defense of that western civilization which has been our heritage for centuries, but we also know that we have paid to the very last penny any debt we may have owed to the West.' "

The Guffey Bill

The temper of the House regarding the Bituminous Coal Division was clearly evident this week when Representative Allen, Democrat of Pennsylvania and author of the Allen Coal Bill, led a successful fight which cut a million dollars from the $2,187,800 figure which the Appropriations Committee had approved. Previously the Budget Bureau had cut approximately $1,000,000 from the amount requested and the House Appropriations Committee had further reduced this by $200,000. The latest cut leaves the Division with but $1,187,800 as the bill goes to the Senate.

Rep. Allen based his plea for the cut solely on the record of the Coal Division, and the House vote, which sustained his amendment, could not have been clearer evidence that the members have little patience left with this Government effort to fix coal prices.

Allen pointed out that the proposed coal prices will mean an additional forty four million dollar burden on the consumers over the country and then lashed out at the principle of price fixing itself. "Price fixing alone has always been unworkable," said Allen. "We are mocking the experience of history when we try to assure any industry a profit by Government edict, a thing which has never been accomplished unless the Government has owned that particular industry outright . . . We must determine whether we are going to stand by a system of free enterprise as against regulation: reasonable industrial freedom as against bureaucratic dictatorship. . . . It is up to us to decide whether we wish to scrap State rights and State regulation and concentrate all power here in the hands of a Federal bureaucracy. When we do that there will, of course, be no democracy here in America."

—From American Mining Congress Bulletin.

Another Attack on the Coal Industry

MR. C. B. HUNTRESS, who addressed the Old Timers' Fifth Annual Reunion in 1929, and who is well known to many of our people, participated in a debate at The Hall of Buffalo, New York, March 9th, the subject debated, the St. Lawrence Seaway-power treaty with Canada. The effect of expanding the St. Lawrence waterway on the American Coal Industry and coal mine labor was set out by Mr. Huntress, who said:

"The coal market stands to lose a minimum of 30 million tons and quite conceivably the figure would reach 50 million or more, as follows: at least five million to water power; ten million to British, Russian and other coals, produced in a post-war Europe, where man will labor for a slice of bread, and shipped as ballast, which would capture our Canadian market; from 15 to 30 million tons to foreign coals, duty free, and to foreign oils to which our vast inland market would be exposed; and a large volume due to reduced railway fuel consumption, caused by reduced train movement.

"Translation of that lost tonnage into unemployment figures shows that nearly 100,000 people, with payrolls exceeding a hundred million dollars, engaged largely in the mining and distribution of coal, including thousands of railroad workers, would lose their jobs, in New York State and in the mining fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania."

Coal Problems in Great Britain

DUE largely to a most severe winter, including in particular very heavy falls of snow and prevalence of fog, Great Britain has in the past few months suffered a severe shortage of fuel coal, the inability of the railways to function efficiently the major factor in the situation. Much of the coal loaded in the Newcastle and Durham Districts is moved to London by water, and the severe weather conditions affected water transport even more than it did the railways.

Factories, homes and users in general, were placed on a ration basis and in many cases coal was not available, at least in sufficient quantities, for two weeks at a time. A system of allocation was established some time ago as between mines and classes of users, and many shifts had to be made to alleviate recurring bad situations. Many passenger trains were abandoned to conserve fuel.

The mine operators are likewise having great difficulty in obtaining supplies due to the producing resources of the nation being required for defense purposes. The question of a mine timber supply has caused great concern, only one-fourth of that required obtainable at home, with the previous sources of supply, the Scandinavian countries and Finland, cut off by the war. Another one-fourth of the demand can be obtained from steel substitutes, leaving one-half of the total requirements to come from—where? We who live in the U. S. A. have in truth an easy time.

New Fuel-Efficiency Record in 1939 Freight Service

A NEW high record in fuel efficiency in freight service was established by the railroads of the United States in 1939, J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads announced on February 29. For each pound of fuel consumed in freight service, the railroads in 1939 hauled 8.89 tons of freight and equipment a distance of one mile, the highest average on record. In 1938, the average was 8.7 tons, and in 1937, it was 8.6 tons. In 1920, the average was only 5.8 tons.

On the basis of a haul per mile of 1,000 tons of freight and equipment, the railroads in 1939 used an average of 112 pounds of fuel, which amounted to an increase of 35 per cent in fuel efficiency compared with 20 years ago, at which time 172 pounds of fuel were required to perform the same service. In 1938, the average was 115 pounds, and in 1937 it was 117 pounds of fuel.

In passenger service the railroads in 1939 used 14.8 pounds of fuel in order to haul a passenger train car one mile, which represented an increase of 21 per cent in fuel efficiency in the passenger service, compared with 1920 when the average was 18.8 pounds. The average in 1939 was a decrease of one tenth of one pound compared with 1938, and a decrease of three tenths of one pound compared with 1937. "This improvement in fuel efficiency by the railroads of this country," Mr. Pelley said, "has been made possible by continued improvement in the construction of new locomotives, modernization of old locomotives, continued progress in scientific methods of treating boiler water in order to eliminate so far as possible ingredients harmful to locomotives, and improved methods of railroad operation."

"You understand carpentry thoroughly?" the employer asked the applicant for the job.

"Yes, sir."

"You can make windows, doors, and blinds?"

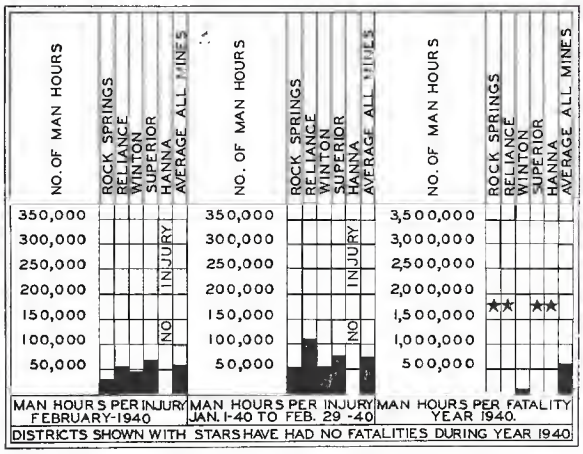
"Yes, sir."

"How would you make a Venetian blind?"

"I guess, sir, the best way would be to punch him in the eye."

Make It Safe

February Accident Graph



One district had two injuries and three of the other four districts had one injury each during the month of February. Hanna is the only district with a clear record. We hope it will continue this record and that the other districts will make some improvement over the past two months.

Has there been a "let-down" in the accident prevention work? Completing the past year with so few injuries might tend to give some the idea that we are immune to injuries—this is far from the fact. Whatever the reason, some of the injuries sustained during February could and would have been prevented had a little more thought been given to the task at hand.

The ability to think and coordinate our work has made possible the record we have attained. When we stop thinking we will stop progressing—this we cannot afford to do. There are still ten months left in this year—ten months in which we can apply the knowledge we have gained—ten months in which to learn more about our job. Let us take advantage of the opportunity for we can still equal last year's record if we will just stop and *think*.

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

February, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	21,350	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	31,969	2	15,985
Rock Springs Outside	14,254	0	No Injury
Total	67,573	2	33,787
Reliance No. 1	23,534	1	23,534
Reliance No. 7	18,592	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	9,177	0	No Injury
Total	51,303	1	51,303
Winton No. 1	18,053	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	21,532	1	21,532
Winton Outside	8,974	0	No Injury
Total	48,559	1	48,559
Superior "C"	14,280	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	13,517	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	28,007	1	28,007
Superior Outside	12,951	0	No Injury
Total	68,755	1	68,755
Hanna No. 4	25,186	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	12,340	0	No Injury
Total	37,526	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1940	273,716	5	54,743
All Districts, 1939	255,651	0	No Injury

Period January 1 to February 29, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	48,041	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	72,709	3	24,236
Rock Springs Outside	31,139	0	No Injury
Total	151,889	3	50,630
Reliance No. 1	52,199	1	52,199
Reliance No. 7	40,992	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	19,971	0	No Injury
Total	113,162	1	113,162
Winton No. 1	38,227	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	45,150	2	22,575
Winton Outside	18,487	0	No Injury
Total	101,864	2	50,932
Superior "C"	32,865	1	32,865
Superior "D"	30,625	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	60,522	1	60,522
Superior Outside	28,169	0	No Injury
Total	152,181	2	76,091
Hanna No. 4	53,053	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	25,885	0	No Injury
Total	78,938	0	No Injury
All Districts, 1940	598,034	8	74,754
All Districts, 1939	538,357	2	269,179

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1940

AT THE close of February there are six sections against which injuries have been reported. Two of these sections have two injuries each and four of them have one each. Reviewing the February injuries we find there are two broken legs, two broken shoulder blades, two broken ribs, a dislocated hip and a lacerated leg. This might be termed as a month of "injuries to legs." We should try for some "No Injury" months to compensate for January and February.

It will not be long until July is here when the first award, an automobile, will be given away. Your chance to participate in the drawing for this award fades away if you are injured. If you complete the first six months without an injury you will be healthier and happier and will also be eligible to participate in the drawing for the car.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	21,301	0	No Injury
2.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 3	20,965	0	No Injury
3.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	18,599	0	No Injury
4.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	16,849	0	No Injury
5.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	16,079	0	No Injury
6.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 2	15,379	0	No Injury
7.	Robert Stewart	Reliance 7,	Section 3	15,344	0	No Injury
8.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 2	15,295	0	No Injury
9.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 1	15,246	0	No Injury
10.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	15,113	0	No Injury
11.	John V. Knoll	Winton 7½,	Section 3	14,770	0	No Injury
12.	B. W. Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 2	14,609	0	No Injury
13.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 2	13,384	0	No Injury
14.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 7½,	Section 1	12,348	0	No Injury
15.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 2	11,291	0	No Injury
16.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 1	11,193	0	No Injury
17.	Jack Reese	Reliance 7,	Section 1	11,039	0	No Injury
18.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior C,	Section 2	10,955	0	No Injury
19.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 5	10,696	0	No Injury
20.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 3	10,668	0	No Injury
21.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 4	10,528	0	No Injury
22.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section 1	9,870	0	No Injury
23.	Andrew Spence	Winton 7½,	Section 4	9,807	0	No Injury
24.	Wilkie Henry	Winton 1,	Section 3	9,548	0	No Injury
25.	F. L. Gordon	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	9,513	0	No Injury
26.	Richard Arkle	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 6	9,282	0	No Injury
27.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 1	8,596	0	No Injury
28.	Wm. T. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	8,365	0	No Injury
29.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	8,358	0	No Injury
30.	H. A. Wylam	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	8,337	0	No Injury
31.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	8,330	0	No Injury
32.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section 2	22,638	1	22,638
33.	David Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section 4	15,729	1	15,729
34.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior C,	Section 3	10,717	1	10,717
35.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section 3	17,080	2	8,540
36.	R. A. Pritchard	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 3	8,225	1	8,337
37.	John Valco	Winton 7½,	Section 2	8,337	2	4,113

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1.	Thos. Foster.....Rock Springs	31,139	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward.....Superior	28,169	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen.....Hanna	25,885	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck.....Reliance	19,971	0	No Injury
5.	R. W. Fowkes.....Winton	18,487	0	No Injury
ALL SECTIONS, 1940.....		598,034	8	74,754
ALL SECTIONS, 1939.....		538,357	2	269,179

February Injuries

Albino Brugnara, *Italian, age 45, married, machine man, Section No. 3, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Fractured left leg.

Albino was working in a room just up from the breaking entry. They were using a gouge instead of the Duckbill on the end of the pan line. The face was cut and drilled and it was necessary to change pans before shooting. The four men of the crew brought up a pan and laid it upside down. One member of the crew went after a wheel and chair and Albino started to clean out from underneath the cut. The wheel and chair were put in place and the facemen turned the pan over, striking Albino on the leg.

A word of caution from the faceman would have saved Albino a painful injury.

Anton Drnas, *Dalmatian, age 40, single, machine man, Section No.3, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine.* Dislocated left hip.

Anton and two other men were working in a chain pillar. The first thing in the morning the Unit Foreman instructed the men to start on the point but after he left they laid the pan line into the inside end of the pillar and work was started. Anton was picking a hole through the coal of the cave when a large piece of rock fell and knocked him into the pan line, dislocating his left hip.

Anton would have saved himself a painful injury by following instructions.

Elmer Paul Schreck, *American, age 22, married, machine man's helper, Section No. 2, Reliance No. 4 Mine.* Fractured left leg.

Elmer was shoveling ahead of the mining machine, cutting the next to the last cut on a scraper face. The coal was breaking out in the center of the seam, leaving some overhanging coal. When they had cut down about 40 feet from the top, the machine man noticed the coal was overhanging a little more than usual and stopped the machine. He told Elmer to step back to the first line of timber which was about eight feet from the face, while he cut past this point. The machine started and had cut about a foot when a piece of this coal came down, hitting the tight feed rope and bouncing toward Schreck, striking him on the leg.

William Legere, *Canadian, age 54, married, prop puller, Section No. 2, Winton No. 3 Mine.* Fracture of both shoulder blades and 2nd and 3rd ribs.

Bill and his partner were pulling timber in a room, having pulled out the timber for about a space of twenty feet from the cave. There is a streak of boney, 12 to 16 inches thick, just above the coal. Bill was just putting a chain around the bottom of a prop when a large piece of this boney broke out, where the timber had been pulled, and tailed out between the props, which were on four and one-half foot centers, where he was standing. He turned to run when the boney broke but it hit him before he could get in the clear.

Lawrence Zelinsky, *of Polish descent, age 47, married, machine man, Section No. 3, No. 7 Seam, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.* Laceration of the right leg.

Lawrence was a machine man on a Joy crew which was sinking the slope. He had just thrown the safety rail in the clear and had walked down to the machine to bell in the trip. The hoistman usually slows up just before the trip gets to the Joy but he failed to do so this time and when Lawrence gave him a bell it was too late to stop. The trip hit the back end of the Joy and slued it over against the machine. Lawrence had started to run toward the face but was caught between the Joy and the mining machine.

Keep Your Name Off This List

The following men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to February 29, 1940, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile, to be awarded after June 30, 1940.

Oscar Brown, Rock Springs
Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
Anton Drnas, Rock Springs
Elmer Paul Schreck, Reliance
William Legere, Winton
George Horbach, Superior
Lawrence Zelinsky, Superior

February Safety Awards

THE monthly safety meetings for February were held in Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs, Winton and Reliance, on March 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, respectively.

Six mines participated in the drawings for cash awards and five mines completed two or more months without an injury, making each of the five eligible to draw for a suit of clothes award.

Mr. Pryde spoke at the safety meeting in Rock Springs, and Mr. Bayless spoke at the Hanna and Superior meetings. Both Mr. Pryde and Mr. Bayless stressed the importance of a man's keeping his mind on his work.

Mr. Oscar Glaeser, of the U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, was present at the Reliance and Winton meetings and spoke on safety habits.

Sound pictures, furnished by the General Electric Company, were shown at the meetings in all of the districts.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third Prize $5 Each	Unit Foremen $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Wm. Welsh, Sr.	Charles F. Highley	Thomas Roberts	James Mecca
Reliance No. 7	Mike Thomas	Alvin Fearn	John Bailey	B. W. Grove
Winton No. 1	Tony Morino	Arthur Radford	Emil Rosen	George Harris
Superior "C"	Steve Uremovich	Delbert Overy	John Lenarcich	Adam Flockhart
Superior "D"	Battista J. Covolo	Milton Hicks	John Kalister	Richard Haag
Hanna No. 4	Joe Mattila	I. Noaki	Herbert Morgan	James P. Hearne
TOTAL	$90	$60	$30	$60

Suits of clothes awarded: John Valdez, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; L. T. Sims, Reliance No. 7 Mine; John W. Sherman, Win. No. 1 Mine; Fred Holzknecht, Sup. "D" Mine; and I. Sherratt, Hanna No. 4 Mine.

Rock Springs No. 8, Reliance No. 1, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½, and Superior D. O. Clark Mines were ineligible to participate.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO FEBRUARY 29, 1940

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	218
Rock Springs No. 8	8
Reliance No. 1	2
Reliance No. 7	100
Winton No. 1	489
Winton No. 3 Seam	22
Winton No. 7½ Seam	237
Superior "C"	45
Superior "D"	190
Superior D. O. Clark	15
Hanna No. 4	140

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,411
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	1,991
Reliance Tipple	197
Winton Tipple	3,611
Superior "C" Tipple	617
Superior "D" Tipple	1,065
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	764
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	839

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,723
Reliance	680
Winton	3,208
Superior	3,480
Hanna	1,583

BARNACLES

A big liner, like the Queen Mary or the Normandie, must be laid up at least once a year to have her hull cleaned at a cost of about $100,000. Nearly a hundred tons of sea organisms, most of them barnacles, must be removed. Such an accumulation may reduce the speed of a ship by as much as 50 per cent. According to Dr. Claude ZoBell (University of California) no metal, wood, paint or other surface will remain permanently clean against the action of sea water.

Engineering Department

Great Inventions

Development of Dynamos and Motors*

Data collected by C. E. Swann

Faraday's copper disk, rotating between the poles of a magnet and generating a steady current, was the forerunner of the modern dynamo or generator. Numerous inventors devised generators, notably Pixii (1832), Gramme, Siemens, Wilde, Varley, and Wheatstone. Commercial machines, largely due to Siemens, Wilde and Gramme, came into use about 1866. Siemens, J. Hopkinson, Crompton, Elihu Thompson, Eickemeyer, Parker, Edison, Brush, Kapp, S. P. Thompson, Steinmetz and many other scientists and inventors rapidly developed the earlier crude dynamo into the modern efficient and reliable machine.

The discovery of Faraday's proved to be the most fruitful of modern times. It opened possibilities as wonderful as Aladdin's lamp. Previously the sources of electricity—frictional, thermal, and chemical—had been so puny that such a thing as the continuous electric generation of a single horsepower for industries would have been a fantastic dream. But now emerged the germs of a method whereby any amount of mechanical power might be transformed into electricity, and in that state could be transported by wires for long distances and then retransformed into whatever form of energy might be desired. In our own time even wires may sometimes be eliminated, and distant effects are produced by wireless and unseen agencies. Nothing but the Efficacy attributed to prayer by men in all countries and all ages can compare in wonderfulness with this great discovery.

It is startling to reflect how many of our most ordinary appliances depend on the magnetic production of electricity. Without it, not only would the street car again be horse drawn, but the automobile and the airplane would stop. For without electro-magnetic sparking devices, how could gasoline engines function? The electric light would, of course, disappear, and with it the greatest guarantee of safety after twilight in the great cities. The telephone and telegraph would be idle, and the daily newspaper would therefore become of merely local interest. Wars might continue long after peace had been declared, as indeed happened in America, where the bloody battle of New Orleans occurred January 8, 1815, two weeks after the treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed at Ghent. Radio telegraphy, telephony and broadcasting would all disappear. Power plants would have to be associated with every separate factory or mining plant, because long-distance transmission of power would cease. The rivers could furnish power only to factories situated on their banks. Such metals as aluminum, and all chemicals that require electrical separations, would become rarities, and their prices would soar accordingly. Hospital practice would again be without X-ray appliances, and households would be without electric work-lightening devices. Ships in distress at sea, no longer able to signal their SOS calls, and no longer provided with gyro compass, radio direction finders, or fire-signaling apparatus, would often sink, as formerly, with none to rescue or help.

Although no one in 1831 could have foreseen the enormous development of electro-magnetism attained in our time, inventors were keenly alive to the opportunity afforded by Faraday's discovery. Electromagnetic inventions quickly multiplied. Pixii, in 1831, by rotating a permanent horseshoe magnet beneath a pair of fixed coils, wound upon bobbins, produced alternating electrical currents. At the suggestion of Ampere, the great French physicist, for whom the unit of electrie current was afterwards named, Pixii introduced what we now call the commutator. He thus constructed his direct-current magnetic machine of 1832. Except for Faraday's direct-current disk, Pixii's is believed to be the earliest continuously acting electromagnetic current generator.

Without detailing the gradual improvements in the art, let us pass to the next great step, which was the substitution of an electrically excited field magnet of soft iron in place of the permanent magnets of Pixii and Faraday. Such an electro-magnet, separately excited, was introduced by Page in 1838, but in 1848 Jacob Brett passed the direct current developed by his machine itself around his soft-iron field magnet. As yet, however, it was considered necessary to excite the field electromagnet temporarily from an independent source before the current of the machine itself should be formed. The coil system that we now call the armature had by this time advanced from a device of only two coils to one of many coils, an increase which, like

Information from Smithsonian Scientific Series, and other sources.

the many cylinders of a fine automobile, tends to steady the output and diminish its fluctuations.

It has been known for many years that more powerful permanent magnets could be produced from a given weight of metal if the metal were divided into many laminae, rather than concentrated into a single bar. But it was for quite another reason that Pulvermacher, in 1847, introduced the practice of laminating the iron frame on which the coils of the armature were by that date customarily being wound. For he perceived that the alternate waxing and waning of the electric current in each coil of the armature tends to set up induced currents in every piece of metal nearby, and especially in the metal of the armature frame itself. This not only wastes energy by producing heat, but these induced waste, or eddy currents, by their secondary induction effects, hinder the full production of the coil currents themselves. Hence Pulvermacher's improvement, which checked the circulation of eddy currents, marked a great step forward in raising the efficiency of the dynamo-electric machine.

It was not until 1867 that Wilde, Siemens, and Wheatstone discovered independently that it is unnecessary to use auxiliary current for the preliminary excitation of the field magnet of a direct-current dynamo. The slight residual magnetism remaining, even in the softest iron, added to that induced by the earth's field, is sufficient to start a feeble current as soon as the armature rotates, which rapidly augments the magnetization of the field.

Faraday conceived of magnets and electrically conducting wires as possessing fields made up of "lines of force" spreading into the surrounding medium. These were very real to him. The conception was given mathematical and quantitative standing by Clerk Maxwell, the great mathematical physicist who invented the electromagnetic theory of light from which sprang our radio. The hundredth anniversary of Clerk Maxwell's birth was celebrated in October, 1931, at the University of Cambridge, immediately after the Faraday Centenary celebration at London, and was attended by many of the world's greatest scientific men.

Many men still actively engaged in mining operations remember vividly the transition period from the time when each mining plant was equipped with its own steam power plant to the present-day system of furnishing electric power for all mining operations, including the mechanical loading of coal, from remote power stations, which is the general practice today.

Schools

THE National Youth Administration fund for supplying jobs to college and graduate students now amounts to over fourteen million dollars, Wyoming's share being $25,245. This allotment went to the State University, and provides a monthly amount of $2,805.00.

James Smith, Hanna, Wyoming, a Senior at the Wyoming State University, now enrolled in the College of Liberal Arts, and whose all-college average is 1.389, was recently received into Phi Kappa Phi fraternity.

42,500 schools in all parts of the country are served by motor bus. Last year the route mileage totaled 1,280,000 miles, according to census figures, the cost of service in the 48 states and the District of Columbia $72,950,000, compared with $66,012,000 in 1938.

An estimate based on an average round trip of 11 miles per pupil for 200 days shows an all-time record of 8,239,000,000 passenger miles for school-bus operations for 1939, 13 per cent above the year previously.

North Carolina leads in number of children transported by bus,—4,286 vehicles, 319,893 pupils, 1,230 schools—with Ohio next in order, with 7,340 buses, 308,096 children, 2,321 schools.

Superintendent of Schools at Superior, A. L. Keeney, was reelected for a two-year term. Ken C. Rugg was also re-elected Principal, and all members of the faculty had their contracts renewed.

Select any number less than 10. To it add 3. Multiply the sum by 2. Divide the product by 2. Subtract from the quotient the number you selected. How do I know your answer is 3?

It was "home work" hour at the Cohen domicile; the kids were getting their lessons.

"Benny," said the mother, "tell mamma how much is four and seven."

"Twelve," said Benny.

"Not so bad for a little shaver," said Papa. "He only missed it by two."

Here's an example of New Yorkese:

"When I was working as a shipping clerk in a New York concern, a girl who worked in the advertising department would occasionally come in to talk business. She would say: 'We have a hunnert calenduhs to send to a customuh in Calcutter, Indier, some tahm in the neah fucha. Also, the boss said not to send any moah advuhtisin' mattuh to Chiner until the woah is ovuh. An we have a hunnt'n fifty memo pads to go to eye-thuh Coster Reeker or El Salvadoah.' "

The young lady was astonished when the faults were pointed out. She said she was always at the head of her English classes in high school.

In its comment on the subject, the Baltimore Evening Sun confesses that the typical local pronunciation of the town and state is Bollmurr, *Murrlun.*

Where is language spoken best: Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, or perhaps in remote villages?

Poetry for April

The poem here reproduced was written in 1898, sixteen years before the Great War, at the time the Czar of Russia addressed a "Rescript to The Powers," suggesting a Peace Conference with the thought that the then growing burden of armament might be checked. The letter "X", the unknown quantity, was chosen to designate one of the great powers who most of all could answer the question, "Shall it be peace—or War?" The lines in the second stanza;

"Come one in royal robes and all the pride
And pomp of majesty, and on his head
A helmet with an eagle posed for flight."

suggests a resemblance to the then arrogant militaristic Kaiser Wilhelm, who was long given to sabre rattling, to at last precipitate the debacle of 1914.

The epilogue was written in the fourth month of the war, November, 1914. Oxenham was a gifted writer and poet, deeply religious and fervently patriotic. The poem so admirably fits the truculent and highly arrogant individual that now speaks for the German nation after destroying Czechoslovakia and Poland, (the last with the aid of Soviet Russia), that its reproduction seems not untimely:

"POLICEMAN X"
"If He Would But Dare."

"I stood unseen, within a sumptuous room,
Where one clothed all in white sat silently.
So sweet his presence that a pure soft light
Rayed from him, and I saw—most wondrous sight!—
The Love of God shrined in the flesh once more,
And glowing softly like a misted sun.
His back was towards me. Had I seen his face
Methought I must have fallen. I was wrong.

"The door flung wide. With hasty step
Came one in royal robes and all the pride
And pomp of majesty, and on his head
A helmet with an eagle posed for flight.
He stood amazed at sight of him in white,
His lips apart in haughty questioning.
But no words came. Breathless, he raised his hand
And gave salute as to a mightier lord,
And doffed his helm, and stood. And in his eyes I saw
The reflext glory of his Master's face.

"The Master spoke. His voice, so soft and sweet,
Thrilled my heart's core and shook me where I stood,—
'Time runs apace. The New Time is at hand.
Shall it be Peace—War? It rests with Thee.'
The other shook his head in vast amaze,
But never swerved a hair's breadth in his gaze.
'Thy brother of the North has cast his lot
For peace. Alone he cannot compass it.
Shall it be Peace—or War? It rests with Thee.'
Again the other shook his head amazed,
As one by levin-bolt struck dumb and dazed.
'Shall it be Peace—or War? Join hands with him,
Thy Northern brother, with the Western Isles,
And with their brethren of the Further West
And Peace shall reign to Earth's remotest bound.'
And still the other shook his head amazed,
But in his eyes vast futures burned and blazed.

" *'Shall it be Peace—or War? Millions of lives*
Are in thy hand, women and men, and those
My little ones. Their souls are mine. Their lives
Are in thy hand. Of thee I shall require them.
Shall it be Peace—or War?'

" 'I am but one,'
The other answered with reluctant tongue.
'Thou are the one and so I come to thee.
For Peace or War the scales are in thy hand.
As thou decidest now, so shall it be.
But,—as thou sayest now, so be it
With thee—then!
Shall it be Peace—or War? Nay—look!—'

"And at the word—where stood the wall—a space;
And at their feet, like mighty map unrolled,—
The kingdoms of the earth, and every kingdom
Groaned with the burden of its armour-plate.
And the weight grew, till man was crushed beneath,
And lost his manhood and became a cog
To roll along the great machine of war.
And, as he watched, the War-Lord's eyes flamed fire,
His nostrils panted like a mettled steed's.
This was the game of games he knew, and loved,
And every fibre of his soul was knit
To see what passed.

"Then,—in a sun-white land,
Where a great sea poured out through narrow gates
To meet a greater,—came the clang of arms,
And drew the nations like a tocsin peal,
Till all the sun-white sands ran red, and earth
Sweat blood, and writhed in fiery ashes, and
Grew sick with all the reek and stench of war,
And heaven drew back behind the battle-clouds.
And ever, through the clamour of the strife,
I heard the ceaseless wailing of a child,
And the sobbing, sobbing, sobbing, endless
Sobbing of a reft and broken woman;—
And the hoarse whisper of the War-Lord's voice,—
'Britain fights once again for Barbary,
Lest others occupy to her undoing.
And Italy and Greece and Turkey join,
To beat back France and Spain.'

"Again I saw,—
Where legions marched and wound 'mid snowy peaks,

And came upon a smiling vine-clad land,
And filled it with the reek and stench of war.
The hoarse voice spoke,—
'The provinces she stole
And lost, Austria takes back.'

"Again I saw,—
Where white-capped hosts crept swiftly to the straits
'Twixt old and new, and drenched the land with blood,
And filled it with the reek and stench of war.
The War-Lord spoke,—
'Despite his love of peace,
Our brother of the North has seized his chance,
And got his heart's desire.'

"Again I saw,—
Where legions poured through the eternal snows,
And legions swept o'er every sea to meet
Their long-expected onslaught, and the dead
Were piled in mountains, and the snows ran red.
The War-Lord spoke,—
'Up Britain, up! Strike home!
Or drop your rod of Empire in the dust!—
One of you dies this day.'

"Again I saw,—
Beneath us, legions swarming to the West,
Devouring kingdoms till they reached the sea,
And filling all the lands with blood and fire.
The War-Lord gazed, with eyes that blazed and flamed,
And panted like a soul in torment,—'Mine!
All these are mine!'

" *'Thine sayest thou?—Thine now,*
When thou shalt stand before Me*—then,*
I shall require them of thee.'

—Thus the voice
Of Him who sat and gazed with sorrowing face,
While all the earth beneath us reeked of war,
And heaven grew dim behind the battle-clouds.
And ever, through the clamour of the strife,
I heard the ceaseless wailing of a child,
And the sobbing, sobbing, sobbing, endless
Sobbing of a reft and broken woman.

" *'Shall it be Peace or War?'*
A two-edged sword
Could cut no sharper than the gentle voice
Of him who bowed with sorrow at the sight
Of man destroying man for sake of gain.
I waited, breathless, for the warrior's word.
But no word came. His heart was with his men.
'Shall it be Peace—or War? Look yet again!'

"And at their feet, like mighty map unrolled,
Lay all the kingdoms of the earth—at peace.
The glad earth smiled beneath a smiling heaven,
And brought forth fruit for all her children's needs.
The desert lands had blossomed, and the earth
Was large enough for all. Her voice came up,
A softly-rounded murmur of content,
Like bees that labour gladly on the comb.
The reign of Peace—and yet an army lay
Couchant and watchful, ready for the strife
If strife need be,—the strife of quelling strife,—
An army culled in part from all the lands,
Owning no master but the public weal,
And prompt to quench the first red spark of war.
Even as we watched, a frontier turmoil rose
And therewith rose the army, and the fire
Died out while scarce begun. The smoke of it
Was scarcely seen, the noise scarce heard; for all
The lands, sore-spent with war, had welcomed Peace,
And bowed to mightier forces than their own;
Men cast aside their armour and their arms,
And lived men's lives and were no more machines.

" *'Wars shall there be, indeed, till that last war*
That shall wage war on War and sweep the earth
Of all war-wagers and of all mankind.'
"So spake the Voice and ceased. And still we gazed,—
A great white building, on its topmost tower
A great white flag, proclaimed a World's Tribunal
For the righting of the nations' wrongs.
And that great army answered its behests
And owned allegiance to no other head.
Peace reigned triumphant. On the quiet air
I heard the merry laughter of the child,
And the great sigh of gratitude that rose
From all the mother-hearts of all the world.

" *'Shall it be Peace—or War?—'*
Once more the Voice,—
'To one man is it given to decide;
Thou art the Man! The scales are in thy hand.
Think well, and say,—Shall it be Peace—or War?
As thou shalt say so shall it be with thee.'

"But, ere the answer came, all vanished like
A scrap of paper in a fire of coals,
Then, with a crackling peal, the thick black vail
That hangs before the face of men was rent,
And in the instant lightning flash I saw,—

"A chamber hung with black and heaped with flowers,
Where candles tall flashed white on watchers' swords.
High on a high raised bier lay one at rest—
Crosses and orders on his quiet breast,
Head proudly cushioned on his country's flag,
Hands calmly folded on his helmet's crest,
His back to earth, his mute face turned to heaven,—
Answering the summons of his Over-Lord.

"I strained my eyes upon his face to learn
Thereon his answer. But the dark vail dropped,
And left me wondering what his word had been.
Had I but read his face I should have known
Who lay there.—Man, like other men? Or one
Who grasped the greater things, and by his will
Brought Peace on Earth and drew Earth nearer heaven.

"The bells beat softly on the midnight air,
Proclaiming the New Time. Shall it be Peace?
A voice within me cried and would not cease,—
'One man could do it if he would but dare.'

"Epilogue"
"Written in 1914"

"He did not dare!
His swelling pride lay wait
On opportunity, then dropped the mask
And tempted Fate, cast loaded dice,—and lost;
Nor recked the cost of losing.
"Their souls are Mine.
Their lives were in thy hand;-
Of thee I do require them.'
"The voice, so stern and sad, thrilled my heart's core
And shook me where I stood.
Sharper than sharpest sword, it fell on him
Who stood defiant, muffle-cloaked and helmed,
With eyes that burned, impatient to be gone.

" 'The fetor of thy grim burnt offerings
Comes up to Me in clouds of bitterness.
Thy fell undoings crucify afresh
Thy Lord—who died alike for these and thee.
Thy works are Death;—thy spear is in My side.—
O man! O man!—was it for this I died?

Was it for this?—
A valiant people harried to the void,—
Their fruitful fields a burnt-out wilderness,—
Their prosperous country ravelled into waste,—
Their smiling land a vast red sepulchre.—
Thy work!

"For this?—
—Black clouds of smoke that vail the sight of heaven;
Black piles of stones which yesterday were homes;
And raw black heaps which once were villages;
Fair towns in ashes, spoiled to suage thy spleen;
My temples desecrate, My priests out-cast;—
Black ruin everywhere, and red,—a land
All swamped with blood, and savaged raw and bare;
All sickened with the reek and stench of war,
And flung a prey to pestilence and want;
Thy work!

"For this?—
—Life's fair white flower of manhood in the dust;
Ten thousand thousand hearts made desolate;
My troubled world a seething pit of hate;—
My helpless ones the victims of thy lust;
The broken maids lift hopeless eyes to Me,
The little ones lift handless arms to Me,
The tortured women lift white lips to Me,
The eyes of murdered white-haired sires and dames
Stare up at Me.—And the sad anguished eyes
Of My dumb beasts in agony.
—Thy work!

"Outrage on outrage thunders to the sky
The tale of thy stupendous infamy,—
Thy slaughterings, — thy treacheries, — thy thefts,—
Thy broken pacts,—thy honour in the mire,—
Thy poor humanity cast off to sate thy pride;—
'Twere better thou hadst never lived,—or died
Ere come to this.

"Thou art the man! The scales were in thy hand.
For this vast wrong I hold thy soul in fee.
Seek not a scapegoat for thy righteous due.
Nor hope to void thy countability.
Until thou purge thy pride and turn to Me,—
As thou hast done, so be it unto thee!'

"The shining eyes, so stern, and sweet, and sad,
Searched the hard face for sign of hopeful grace,
But grace was none. Enarmoured in his pride,
With brusque salute the other turned, and strode
Adown the night of Death and fitful fires.

"Then, as the Master bowed him, sorrowing,
I heard a great Voice pealing through the heavens,
A voice that dwarfed earth's thunders to a moan;—
'Woe! Woe! Woe!—to him by whom this came!
His house shall unto him be desolate.
And, to the end of time, his name shall be
A by-word and reproach in all the lands
He rapined. . . . And his own shall curse him
For the ruin that he brought.
Who without reason draws the sword—
By sword shall perish!
The Lord hath said. . . . So be it, Lord!'

"And after? . . . What?
God grant the sacrifice be not in vain!
Those valiant souls who set themselves with pride
To hold the Ways . . . and fought . . . and fought . . . and died,—
They rest with Thee.
But, to the end of time,
The virtue of their valiance shall remain,
To pulse a nobler life through every vein
Of our humanity.

"No drop of hero-blood e'er runs to waste,
But springs eternal, fountain pure and chaste,
For cleansing of men's souls from earthly grime.
Life knows no waste. The Reaper toils in vain,
In vain piles high his grim red harvesting.—
His dread, red harvest of the slain!
God's wondrous husbandry is oft obscure,
But, without halt or haste, its course is sure,—
And His good grain must die to live again.

"From this dread sowing, grant us harvest, Lord,
Of Nobler Doing, and of Loftier Hope,—
An All-Embracing and Enduring Peace,—
A Bond of States, a Pact of Peoples, based
On no caprice of royal whim, but on

(*Please turn to page 160*)

Ye Old Timers

Harry A. Wylam

EXPRESSIONS of regret were heard in Superior, and among members of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers Association, when it was learned that Harry A. Wylam had passed away at the Wyoming General Hospital Wednesday evening, March 13th, after having suffered a paralytic stroke a few days previous.

Mr. H. A. Wylam

Mr. Wylam was born in Louisville, Colorado, August 28, 1884. He had worked for the Washington Union Coal Company at Tono, Washington, from 1911 to 1921, when he was transferred to Superior. He was Mine Foreman in various mines at Superior for a number of years, and left the service of this company to serve a five-year term as Postmaster at the same point. At the end of his term as Postmaster, he returned to the mines, and at the time of his death was Unit Foreman in Superior D. O. Clark Mine.

During his residence in Superior, Mr. Wylam was active in all Community work. He had been a member of the School Board, and of the Community Council. He was instrumental in organizing the first basketball league at Superior among the Union Pacific Coal Company employes. During 1937-38, he was President of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers Association.

Funeral services were held Sunday, March 17th, in the Old Timers' Building in Rock Springs, and were largely attended. Members of Rock Springs Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., of which he was a member, turned out in a body, and conducted the Masonic ritualistic services. The Rev. Mr. Tull, of the Rock Springs Episcopal Church, conducted the services, and the music was furnished by the choir from Rev. Tull's Church.

Mr. Wylam was a man of extremely fine principles, and he will be greatly missed at Superior. The body was taken to Puyallup, Washington, Sunday evening, March 17th, following the services here.

The sympathy of the entire Union Pacific family is extended to his widow and the family of three children who survive.

The Old Timers Reunion

SEVERAL of our pioneers have written in inquiring the dates selected for our Annual Reunion. June 14th and 15th—First Aid Day and Old Timers' Reunion, respectively. They include in their letters "the only thing that would keep us at home would be the severe illness of myself, or my wife, or some other member of the family."

Of course, you are formulating your plans to be in attendance at the 16th Annual Reunion of the Old Timers' Association, and have notified your friends or relatives here to reserve the front room for the big occasion. Don't procrastinate—notify them at once.

Only about ten weeks to the big event—get out your calendar and count.

Our speaker has not up to this writing been selected, but you may rest assured it will be someone of renown and who will have a message to convey to those in the audience, as you will agree has been the case in the past.

Our membership, as depicted on this year's roster, is now crowding the 800 mark—in fact, a survey was recently made and, since the inception of the organization, 990 names have been included thereon, 87 of these being shown as Life Members (40 years or more on the Company pay rolls). Hark back to 1925 and note the growth. It will bring to you the old adage "Great oaks from little acorns grow."

As in years gone by, every available space will be needed to seat the multitude, so it behooves every person who contemplates being in attendance *not to bring* the juvenile members of the family.

Death of a Pioneer

JOHN H. Highley, born Halifax, England, April 25, 1863, died at the family home, 717 Ridge Avenue, from a heart attack.

Shortly after coming to the United States, he obtained employment at Quealy (then called Hopkinsville), later going to old No. 1 Mine, Rock Springs, in after years transferring to No. 10 Mine. Our records disclose that he quit the Union Pacific service in March, 1921.

In his early days, he was in the British Army (Yorkshire Regiment) and of late took quite an

active interest in matters pertaining to the local Canadian Legion, which organization conducted the service at the grave on March 10th. Rev. E. L. Tull officiated at the obsequies, which were held at the Odd Fellows Hall.

His widow, four daughters and two sons survive.

For a long interval he served as a Justice of the Peace, and was familiarly called "Judge."

Retirement of Mr. William B. Daly

William B. Daly has retired as manager of mines for the Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Butte, Mont., after forty years' service with the company, because of ill health. He is succeeded by James J. Carrigan, formerly general superintendent of mines. Mr. Daly has been with the company for forty years, having started in 1899 as an underground miner after abandoning both the legal and teaching professions in California. His record was one of steady promotion, from foreman, superintendent, general superintendent, to assistant manager of mines, and finally, in 1924, to manager of mines. D. M. Kelly, vice-president of the company, paid the following tribute to Mr. Daly: "William B. Daly has devoted more than forty years of his lifetime to the interests of the Anaconda company. His career stamps him as one of the outstanding operators of the mining industry in America. He is recognized throughout the world as an authority on mining methods and cost accounting. He was especially active in the development of safety methods, in mine ventilation, and in other efforts having for their object the improvement of the working conditions of mine labor. He rose from the ranks of miner to the highest operating position in the industry in Montana. He was a close and sympathetic friend of the workingman."

Mr. Carrigan, who succeeds Mr. Daly, also started his career with the company as an underground miner, soon after graduating from the Michigan School of Mines in 1907. At 29 he was the youngest superintendent of mines ever appointed by Anaconda. He was made general superintendent of mines in Montana in 1930.

—*From "Mining and Metallurgy"*

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

One-fifth of the area of Utah is underlain with coal. Federal estimates place its unmined reserve at 196 billion tons. At present consumption rate, Utah could supply American coal needs for more than 200 years.

L. Von Perbandt has been elected President of the Allen & Garcia Company, Chicago, to succeed the late John A. Garcia. J. A. Garcia, Jr., has been made Vice President, and Wm. von Meding, Secretary-Treasurer.

Dr. Arno C. Fielding, Department Chief of the Bureau of Mines, has been made Acting Director pending the appointment of a permanent successor to John W. Finch. To serve as his Assistant, Mr. Chas. W. Henderson (head of the Denver office of the Bureau) has been transferred to Washington.

The world's greatest mine fire in territory surrounding New Straitsville, Ohio, has just been subdued under the Supervision of U. S. Bureau of Mines engineers, after a fight which started in 1936, costing approximately one million dollars, millions of tons of coal destroyed. Many attempts at great cost had been made to control this disastrous fire; all failed. The engineers constructed three great barriers (tunnels) by cutting the coal vein just outside the fire area, removing the coal, and filling the incisions with noncombustible rock and mud. The ends and sides were sealed tight, so when the blaze catches up with the tunnels, it will burn itself out against the barriers.

It is believed the fire started in 1884 in what is known as the Hocking field, one of the richest deposits in the world, and it is estimated that fifty million dollars of coal had been consumed. Quoting two of the principal engineers of the Government, "We feel beyond question that the spread of the fire to the south has been halted."

Charles E. Lawall, President, University of West Virginia, has been elected Chairman of the Coal Division, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, for 1940, the Vice Chairman being Julian E. Tobey, Appalachian Coals, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A half fish, half-mammal, which sloshed through the primordial ooze that was pressed through the ages into anthracite, left a footprint that held its shape more than 250,000,000 years and gave a 20th century scientist the thrill of a life time.

The print was found deep in the vein of Red Ash hard coal in a mine near Wilkesbarre, Pa., and identified by Roland T. Bird, paleontologist of the American Museum of Natural history, New York. Bird said the amphibian lived during the carboniferous period when rotting swamp plants were pressed layer on layer to form the present rich veins of hard coal in this section.

The American Mining Congress (Western Division) has announced that tentatively its next session will be held September 16th to 20th at Colorado Springs. Many "bids" had been tendered by other cities.

The A. I. M. E. (Western Regional) meeting has

(*Please turn to page 160*)

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

A Tasty April Cocktail

Three fresh grapefruit; 2 cups flaked crabmeat; mayonnaise or French dressing (made with lemon juice).

Cut grapefruit in halves, remove pulp and segments, leaving shells clean and smooth. Then remove pulp from membranes. Leaving each segment as whole as possible. Mix crabmeat with dressing. Arrange chilled grapefruit segments and crabmeat in attractive patterns in each half shell of grapefruit; add dressing to taste. Serve chilled as cocktail or salad. Serves 6.

Individual Salmon Loaves

One tall can salmon; 3 cups soft bread cubes; ½ cup chopped celery; 2 tablespoons minced onion; 1 teaspoon salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; ½ teaspoon paprika; 2 eggs; 1 cup thick white sauce.

Flake the salmon and combine with bread cubes, celery, onion and seasonings. Beat eggs and add to white sauce. (Make white sauce with 3 tablespoons butter, 3 tablespoons flour and 1 cup of milk. Cream butter and flour together, place over low heat and add milk slowly. Cook until thickened). Stir eggs and white sauce into salmon mixture and pour into well-greased tins or individual casseroles.

Bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) for about 35 minutes or until done. Unmold and serve with lemon-flavored white sauce or with chili sauce. Makes 6 individual loaves about 2½ by 4 inches.

Pineapple-Mint Ice Cream

One cup whipping cream; 2/3 cup sweetened condensed milk; ½ cup unsweetened pineapple juice; 1 tablespoon creme de menthe or 1 teaspoon spearmint extract and green vegetable coloring.

Blend together thoroughly the sweetened condensed milk, pineapple juice and flavoring. Tint a pale green with vegetable coloring. Chill. Whip cream to a custard-like consistency and fold into chilled mixture. Pour into freezing pan and place in freezing unit.

When frozen to a stiff mush remove mixture to a chilled bowl and beat with rotary egg beater for 2 minutes. Replace in freezing unit and continue to freeze until hard. Makes enough ice cream for 6 servings.

Parsley Muffins

Two cups sifted flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; ½ teaspoon salt; 2 tablespoons finely minced parsley; 1 egg; 1 cup milk; 3 tablespoons melted shortening.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt together. Add parsley and blend. Beat egg, add milk and shortening. Add to flour mixture, stirring only until flour is moistened. Fill greased muffin pans half full and bake in moderately hot oven (400 degrees F.) for 30 to 35 minutes. Makes 16 muffins.

The Handling of Rugs

Special care should be taken in laying rugs. Any bumps, ridges or unevenness in the floor are sure to cause worn spots so the carpet should never be placed on a bare floor. Lay it over a good quality cushion, for this takes up the minor inequalities of the floor. This will double the life of the rug.

A certain amount of woolly fuzz is found on almost any new rug. This is merely the loose ends of the nap which have fallen back into the pile in the process of "shearing" and as a general rule, this disappears after a few weeks of use. When removing this with a broom, do not sweep hard and never use a digging motion. New rugs should receive very little cleaning for two or three weeks. Do not pull any knots or tufts but cut them off even with the surface. These are not defects in the weaving. When rugs rip, sew them immediately.

The light or dark patches which appear are merely seeming differences in color due to unequal crushing of the nap. This effect may be lessened by smoothing out the pile all in one direction with the vacuum cleaner or carpet sweeper. Turning the rug around from time to time also helps.

Never beat rugs as the beating breaks the threads and loosens the fabric, thus damaging the carpets and shortening their life.

Sweeping with a corn broom is also dangerous as the stiff fiber of the broom tears into the nap. Use a carpet sweeper to remove surface dust and dirt and if possible, use a vacuum cleaner at least once or twice a week.

Every few months the rugs should be turned around. The heavy traffic will then be more evenly distributed. The furniture should be moved occasionally, too, as this will prevent permanent indentations and will also distribute the wear.

Rugs should also be protected from the sun's rays as even the finest domestic carpets tend to change color in bright sunlight. This is particularly true of delicate shades. Dry air is harmful, too, as it makes the rug fibers brittle and shortens its life.

Rugs can be washed right on the floor if the job is entrusted to a responsible carpet cleaner who understands the action of various soaps and chemicals on the dye stuffs and fabrics used in rugs.

Household Hints

Scrambled eggs are especially tender and delicious when cooked in the top part of a double boiler.

A black tarnished pan asborbs heat much more quickly than a shiny pan, with the result that the bottom of a cake baked in a dark pan may burn before the inside of the cake is done. The shinier the pan the more delicate will be the cake crust, providing the temperature used for baking is properly controlled.

Wooden utensils should never be soaked in water or dried directly over heat. They should be washed quickly and dried thoroughly with a cloth.

If your best cloth is wine stained, hold the stained portion over a basin, covering the stain with borax, then pour boiling water through. Do this at least twice. If the stain has not completely disappeared, it will in the next boil.

If the key works jerkily in the closet door, dip it in machine oil and then place in the lock and lock and unlock several times. It will soon work smoothly.

Foods that float in liquid gelatine desserts are: Raw apples, sliced raw bananas, grapefruit segments, sliced fresh peaches, fresh grapes, sliced fresh pears, fresh strawberries, nut meats and marshmallows.

Tarnished egg spoons can be quickly cleaned by washing with a rag dipped in salt.

Sew several thicknesses of old turkish towel together for hot dish or pot holders.

Threading curtains on to their rods again after washing is difficult—and if they are thin the blunt end of the rod may tear them. Avoid this by fitting a smooth thimble over the end of the rod before threading.

Carving lamb roasts is much easier if they have been boned and tied before cooking.

French fried potatoes will be more crisp if allowed to stand in cold water for half an hour before frying.

Save soap scraps, all of them. Put into a pan and cover with cold water; simmer until every bit is melted and the liquid is clear. Put in a jar and keep near sink. It will set into a jelly.

Kitchens should be cheerful and comfortable as well as convenient. A high stool is an aid to comfort in preparing vegetables or mixing ingredients. An attractive corner where the homemaker can sit and read over a new recipe, make out her order list of groceries or wait for a dish to finish cooking adds considerably to a comfortable kitchen.

Tasty Food Combination Will Save on Oven Heat

Here's a two-favorite food combination that requires but one baking. Core apples, stuff them with sausages and set them upright in a shallow pan. Add ½ inch hot water, 1/3 cup brown sugar, 2 tablespoons lemon juice and ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake 40 minutes in moderate oven. Baste 4 times with the liquid in the pan.

Cleaning Gold Leaf Frames

Dampen a sponge lightly with turpentine and wipe off dust and fly specks from the soiled gold leaf frames, wetting them as little as possible. Let dry without wiping as it sometimes injures the gold leaf to wipe it with a cloth.

Here's a new food stunt that will go over well for a luncheon or snack after cold outdoor sports: Place thin slices of pimiento cheese in dishes and fill the dishes with steaming cream of celery, pea or tomato soup. Sprinkle with chopped parsley and accompany by hot buttered rusks. With a relish or cabbage salad you have a hearty repast that will hit the spot.

Furniture makers are constantly on the alert to meet new needs in modern life, whether with reproductions and adaptations of period pieces or entirely new creations. For example, our greater informality in living demands more easy chairs, some of them capable of being turned into guest beds; and comfortable settees or sofas which have drawer space or shelves underneath. Old-time furniture makers, of course, experimented with double-use furniture, but not in response to so wide a demand.

By changing the position of furniture in the room you cause the rugs to wear more evenly.

Mother of pearl articles should be cleaned with whiting and cold water as soap will discolor them.

An old tooth brush and tooth paste will do wonders for that soiled jewelry. Scrub out all the dirt and rinse in hot water and dry thoroly.

Reflection

It is such an attractive addition to the floral piece of the diningroom table to put a glass mirror under the bowl. Not only do you have the pleasure of looking across at the flowers but you have a reflected enjoyment even while you are eating.

Among the most useful and least elaborate of

these new ideas is a reading stand, to be placed over the knees of one sitting in an easy chair. This ingenious contrivance is made on modern lines and its very light tan-rose finish should make it acceptable in either a contemporary or period style room. The center part of the broad top, which is supported by four stout legs, may be raised into a slanting position to hold a book for easy reading, and beneath each end of the top are shelves for books.

Mistress: "How did it happen, Mary, that you never saw finger bowls before? Didn't they use them in the last place you worked?"

Mary: "No mum, they mostly washed themselves before they came to the table."

Instead of washing badly soiled garments long in the same suds they should be put into clean suds for a second washing. Heavy lather should be rubbed with a brush into the soiled streak on the edge of collars and cuffs.

Daring in color scheme but extremely smart is a bedroom of eighteenth century mode with one wall painted rich crimson and the rest midnight blue. Window draperies, bedspread and bed hangings are cream-colored toile figured with red. The furniture is mainly eighteenth century mahogany, tho a fine Hitchcock bench is included with its painted frame and gold decorations.

In an entrance hall, walls and woodwork of deep ivory are contrasted by curtains of red and off-white and floor covering of rich crimson.

An attractive room with a richly colored oriental rug for floor covering has walls painted Adam green and gold-colored draperies at the windows.

The study of a popular actor is furnished in a manner that reflects modern influence interpreted in effective masculine colors. The woodwork and floor are black and there is a black rug. The walls are silver-coated broken by hangings of a woolen fabric in marine blue.

The game room of a model home in New York is furnished in streamlined modern effect with natural finish woods. The ceiling and woodwork are dusty peach and above the sofa on the rear wall, a large mural shows the King of Hearts equipped for a tennis game while the Queen of Hearts carries a guitar. Dice, cards, poker chips, all done in bold colors, finish the design.

Surprise cakes delight most persons and always please the children.

Here's one: Cut off the top of individual cakes, carefully scoop out part of the interiors, tuck in some surprise—teaspoon of jelly, marshmallows, stuffed dates, mixed nuts, or fruit peels.

Replace the tops and frost all over to cover up the cuts.

Activities of Women

Of the 35,000 students enrolled at Columbia University last year, more than half were women.

Mrs. Marie Crotty, of Rockford, Ill., has a tiny button from the dresses of each of the Dionne quintuplets.

Mrs. E. M. Douglas, of England, made some of the earliest flights by a woman in a bombing plane during the early part of the first World War. She went up as a passenger. Later she ran her own shipyards at Southampton with 8,000 workers, 2,000 of whom were women.

Mrs. Attilio Gatti, who recently returned from an African trip with her husband, was hostess while in Africa to Kin Rudahigwa, leader of the Watussi tribe, whose men are unusually tall, some attaining seven feet. The price of wives in the Belgian Congo has risen, a good one now bringing as much as twenty-five goats, she learned.

Until recently, a couple of spears or a good knife would buy a wife.

Animal husbandry is a very pleasant and interesting occupation for women, according to Miss Muriel King Hill, who has been manager of a herd of fine cattle for more than a dozen years at Yonkers, New York. In this important capacity she has seen members of her famous herd win coveted blue and purple ribbons of honor time after time.

Miss Hill says that there are a number of women serving as herd managers, while others are breeding horses and dogs. And she has had women assistants from many of the eastern states. The average pay for an assistant is about $50 a month, with board and lodging included, and for a herdswoman, $75 a month with perhaps a cottage of her own.

Mrs. Mila Vegrova, an involuntary Czecho-Slovakian emigree, has been assisting her countrymen and countrywomen by encouraging them to produce here in the United States, to which they have come as a haven, the handmade articles for which they were famous in their own country before it was dissolved. Mrs. Vegrova has established an office in New York where the emigrees come to her for suggestions.

The refugees hold exhibits and sales under the direction of Mrs. Vegrova. Some are supporting themselves by making suede flowers and gold-covered belts, by engraving glass, and by selling waffles which are now being made exactly as they were in their native land.

Our Young Women

Spring Clothes

The new spring clothes are truly feminine fashions. They have the characteristics that belong to women. They are soft in design instead of strictly tailored (even suits have been softened). They are cut to show curves, are alive with color, show a fondness for flowers, jewels and such.

They put a little piquancy into something like a big begemmed heart on a lapel and even show a flash of temper in a touch of scarlet on a belt. Altogether, they're good, says a prominent fashion writer.

Biggest news in their cuts lies in the fact that they have loosened up the winter's wasp waist. Most talked of silhouet is the long torso, that curves the waistline smoothly without clinching it and molds the figure to the hipbones, where the skirt joins, to give a long-waisted look. Still easier fitting are some new chemise frocks whose bodices blouse out loosely over belt tops and whose skirts fall in pleats.

Otherwise the description of the silhouet has a familiar sound. Skirts are still short and full. (Paris has even shortened some, bringing their hemlines to midknee.) Waistlines are neat and still small; necklines often fairly high; shoulders still widened and slightly padded, tho dresses show less exaggeration in this respect than last year. Sleeves are generally fairly simple.

A lot of navy blue and black appears in the clothes which will be seen in smart churches Easter morning. Some light navy blue, soft grayed cadet blue, gray, beige and sand tones are next in importance. By way of contrast there are some dark and chestnut browns.

Twills, reps and tweeds make some of the smartest wool coats and suits. Stripes, plaids and checks are all in evidence. Frocks are designed of plain and printed crepes, rayon and wool jerseys.

Among the aces are costume suits composed of a soft frock and fitted jacket of lightweight gray, beige or cadet blue wool. New tailleurs—less severely cut than they have been in the past—are designed of plain, checked or shadow plaid wools—with either short fitted or long torso jackets, often accented with pockets.

Often seen this year is a jacket that contrasts with the skirt. For instance, a plain wool jacket tops a checked skirt or a dark brown jacket gray skirt.

A lot of dark silk suits—of faille, bengaline and cravat silk—are going to be seen, too. Most of them will be paired with frothy white blouses, while the wools will be worn with checked taffeta or white pique blouses.

There are also some suave jersey dresses designed with long torsos, and full skirts gathered at the hipbone line. Last, but not least, come a list of dark crepe and jersey frocks accented with a touch of crisp white pique or lace-trimmed batiste.

There is a complete new array of hats, bags, gloves, costume jewels and lapel ornaments to give them color and a final festive touch.

Another stylist says:

Fashion notes this spring will feature, particularly, *pockets* and *Jackets* on the new dresses.

Collars are another item that will be accented, more so, since the feminine outline will be softer under the dashing white eyelet embroidery and pique collars which frame the new dresses for spring. Pockets run from the huge carry-all type, to the large slit-and-concealed type. But whatever the type, the suits and dresses will feature these in abundance. Jackets will be worn in all the different lengths and give that added "something" which makes one look dressed up. Some have long sleeves, others short, *both* are predicted to be extremely popular.

The colors for spring,—gray,—*new* and *soft*. Navy,—always in good taste and very much in spring demand. Several soft shades of blue are shown which might blend well with the new grey. Hot pink, is the newest color, and is very fascinating. Gives the face a delightful coloring when worn, adds to the natural coloring of the skin.

New Wrinkles

Meal soap of one kind or another has always been a stand-by for thorough cleansing. A face soap now on the market contains oatmeal. It makes a nice lather and the starch content should help to counteract any surface acidity in the skin.

A new compact contains not only a full-vision ordinary mirror but a special magnifying mirror mounted on the inside. This latter one is protected from being blurred by powder because it is separated from the compact proper. Powder dust cannot reach it.

Also for the handbag are some little glass capsules of sun-tan oil. The oil comes in two consistencies, for a dark or a light sunburn, and each globule holds enough for one application. One gets at the oil by snapping off the end of the container.

Wacky accessories now include some very sheer colored silk stockings. Blue threads have been crossed with red ones as in changeable taffeta, and the result is a purplish blue. These stockings might look lovely in the evening with a dark blue, black or deep red dress.

Darker stockings seem to have taken the fancy of the manufacturers; a color that makes a nice compromise between black and the preferred light colors is taupe.

To You, Personally

THE body needs its daily exercise just as it needs food and rest and this must not be superficial for real results. Large and small and tiny muscles must be given play and if the large muscles of the trunk and upper legs are not worked out thoroly each day, fat will accumulate around the hips, thighs, busts and shoulders.

Here is a simple exercise for laying off the pounds that women of Finland and Denmark follow. Sit on the floor, bend knees outward and put the soles of the feet together. Now grasp an ankle in each hand holding tightly and pull the body forward until your forehead touches the floor between your legs. Do this slowly at first and then it will come much easier, forty times daily.

People with colds in the nose, (which means, perhaps, half the population of the United States) might like to know that they no longer have to carry full-size boxes of tissues with them wherever they go. Some new pocket or purse folders of tissue have been put out, which are about the size of a large wallet. They contain thirty-two regular size sheets of extra soft tissue, and the makers claim that they are "dustless and non-allergic." Those few who do not have colds but are compassionately going around visiting their friends might do well to wear a gauze mask, and the kind used in hospitals can now be had. No one seems to know how a cold is caught but this would eliminate at least one avenue of approach.

Poetry For April

(*Continued from page 153*)

Foundation mightier than the mightiest throne—
The Well-Considered Will of All the Lands.
Therewith,—a simpler, purer, larger life,
Unhampered by the dread of war's alarms,
A life attuned to closer touch with Thee,
And golden-threaded with Thy Charity;—
A Sweeter Earth,—a Nearer Heaven—a World
As emulous in Peace as once in War,
And striving ever upward towards the Goal.
So, once again, through Death shall come New Life,
And out of Darkness, Light."

Gardens

IT's time to get your garden plot in readiness! Are the tools all in condition, teeth straightened on the rake, new handle put on the hoe, etc? How about your packages of seed—the store windows are full of boxes of the latest vegetable and flower seeds and the time to make a good selection is now. The latter part of August, you'll recall, is when the gardens are judged in the various districts and, just ponder, how your name would look at the head of the column—"Jack Pierpont won the cash award of $15.00, for the best display flowers, vegetables, etc." There are two additional cash prizes in each town, namely Ten Dollars and Five Dollars, and, failure to receive the first prize, you may get in on the remaining two.

The garden filled with loveliness
And yet itself a general mess,
With focal points all over the place,
Beds that clutter the lawn's green space,
Paths that wind for no reason at all,
And crimson rose on a red brick wall,
Will win the booby prize, I'm sure—
Or else the judges' eyes are poor. L. H. R.
—N. Y. Times.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

(*Continued from page 155*)

been scheduled for Salt Lake City in October.

Official announcement has been issued that the Acme Mine of The Sheridan Coal Company, at Acme, Wyoming, will be closed permanently on April first. This will leave but one railroad shipping mine in the district, the Monarch property, to which many of the 150 men displaced by such abandonment will be transferred.

George A. Lamb is Acting Chief of the Research Section, Bituminous Coal Commission, in place of the late Dr. Fred Tryon. Mr. Lamb had for years been closely associated with Mr. Tryon in the work carried on. He is a native of Pocatello, Idaho, and received his education in Portland, Oregon, where he earned his A. B. in economics in 1929.

A young flying officer, stationed somewhere near Egypt, while flying near the great Pyramids, carrying out exercises in navigation and working with a sextant to discover his exact position, suddenly turned to the pilot and said, "Take off your hat."

"Why," asked the pilot.

"Because, according to my calculations, we are now inside St. Paul's Cathedral."

Skeptic Miss: "Can this coat be worn out in the rain without hurting it?"

Fur Salesman: "Lady, did you ever see a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

Our Little Folks

Your Guess

What is enough for one, too much for two, and nothing for three? *A secret.*

What is a villain called after he dies? *A dead man.*

What does it take to make a pair of shoes? *Two shoes.*

What miss is that whose company nobody wants? *Misfortune.*

When does a man weigh the most? *When he is the heaviest.*

Why do white sheep eat more than black sheep? *Because there are more of them.*

Some Kings

In a Boston school the class composition was on "Kings." This is what one boy wrote:

"The most powerful king on earth is Wor-king; the laziest, Shir-king; one of the worst kings is Smo-king; the wittiest, Jo-king; the quietest, Thin-king; the thirstiest, Drin-king; the slyest, Win-king, and the noisiest, Tal-king."

The Joker

You may know your vegetables, but we'll bet a young rabbit you can't get next to this one in three minutes:

A sailor in uniform and a civilian came into a restaurant, sat down, and each ordered a cup of coffee, one putting two spoonsful of sugar in his coffee and the other only one. Which was the sailor?

Do you give up? Well, the sailor was the one in the uniform.

Small Boy: "Say, Mister, was you ever a little boy?"

Grocer: "Why certainly."

Small Boy: "And did you ever visit the woodshed with your Pop?"

Grocer (sympathetically): "Yes, yes, lad, I know."

Small Boy: "And after your Pop had finished tannin' you, did you ever make a vow that if you ever had the chance, you'd do all you could to stop such injustice to little boys?"

Grocer (reaching for his handkerchief): "Yes, lad, I did, I did, many a time."

Small Boy: "Well, I want five pounds of sugar, and I've lost the money."

Teacher (lecturing on perseverance): He drove straight to his goal. He looked neither to the right nor to the left, but pressed forward, moved by a definite purpose. Neither friend nor foe could delay him, nor turn him from his course. All who crossed his path did so at their own peril. What would you call such a man?

Graduate (quickly): A truck driver!

The McTavishes took Sandy, Jr., to the movies, where they were warned that unless the child was quiet they would have to take their money and leave. Half way through the feature film the wife turned to her husband and whispered:

"What do you think of it?"

"Rotten."

"Pinch the baby."

Do You Know?

1. Why cannot a man in Wisconsin marry his widow's sister?
2. Why is a lazy dog like a sheet of foolscap paper?
3. Who is a man's wife's brother's sister's mother's son-in-law's brother's wife's son's mother's mother?

(*See answers on page 162*)

The Sleepy Song

As soon as the fire burns red and low
And the house upstairs is still,
She sings me a queer little sleepy song
Of sheep that go over the hill.

The good little sheep run quick and soft,
Their colors are grey and white,
They follow their leader nose to tail,
For they must be home by night.

And one slips over and one comes next,
And one runs after behind,
The grey one's nose at the white one's tail,
The top of the hill they find.

And when they get to the top of the hill
They quickly slip away,
But one runs over and one comes next,
Their colors are white and grey.

And over they go, and over they go,
And over the top of the hill
The good little sheep run quick and soft
And the house upstairs is still.

And one slips over and one comes next,
The good little, grey little sheep!
I watch how the fire burns red and low
And she says that I fall asleep.

—*Josephine Daskam in "The Times-Picayune," New Orleans.*

POSERS

I love him more than I can say, but, oh, the questions day by day he pops at me, while sitting wide-eyed on my knee, on things he seeks to know the why for—like: "Pa, what did the Dead Sea die for?"

And t'other night with eyes all bright, he heard it said, "The clock's run down"; then turned from out a study brown, and with truly puzzled air asked: "Down to where?"

Again, once while we sat at tea, I felt his eyes fixed full on me, and from their depths all wondering I knew a poser fierce would spring—"Why do they call it "T," said he, "instead of X or Q or Z?"

But the hardest question I recall— the very worst, I think, of all—was when he called me from my bed at 4 a. m. one morn and said: "If you weren't you, and ma weren't ma, Who'd I be, pa?"

—John Kendrick Bangs.

Twenty-six of our United States have Indian names, some French, some Spanish and a few English according to *The Commentator.*

The meaning of these Indian names in most instances is very beautiful. For instance Minnesota, meaning *Sky-colored Water;* Idaho—*Light on the Mountains;* Kansas—*People of the South Wind;* Texas—*Friends*—and so on.

MISUNDERSTOOD

The celebrated soprano was doing a solo when Junior said to his mother, referring to the conductor of the orchestra:

Junior: "Why does that man hit at that woman with his stick?"

Mother: "He's not hitting at her, Keep quiet."

Junior: "Well, then, what's she hollering for?"

(*Answers to problems on page 161*)

1. The man whose widow has a sister is dead.
2. A sheet of foolscap paper is an ink-lined plane.
   An inclined plane is a slope up.
   A slow pup is a lazy dog.
3. The relation is the mother of his brother's wife.

Boy Scout Activities

BOY SCOUT cubs at Reliance ended their winter sports program March 15th with a display of winter sports equipment made by the Cub Scouts.

The dens of cubs participated in the show which was held at the Scout Hall. Taking part were the No. One Camp den, the Middle Camp den and the Sand Camp den. Roy Kennedy is cub supervisor with Carl Hughes, Henry Dupape and Bill Wardlow, leaders.

Bobsleds, snowshoes, skiis and toboggans made by the boys were exhibited and judged by Bill Mattonen, Paul Halasey and John Wilson.

Bobsled winners: Richard Borzago, first; Douglast Telck, second; Robert Miller, third, and Bill Zelenka and William Burns, tied for fourth.

Snowshoe winners: Jack Easton, first; Richard Borzago, second; Richard Canestrina, third; and Rudy Delgado, fourth.

Ski winners: Richard Borzago, first; Billy Connor, second; Billy Zelenka, third, and Richard Canestrina, fourth.

Toboggan winners: Sam Hattori, first; Rudy Delgado, second; Michael Kouris, third, and Jack Easton, fourth.

The display of the work of the cub scouts was again presented at the Boy Scout banquet in Rock Springs on March 25th.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winiski visited at the Hugh Gillilan home in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Crofts visited at the McPhie home in Reliance.

Mrs. Axel Johnson has returned from a visit with relatives in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mike Wright was confined to his home recently with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robertson have gone to Southern California, where they expect to locate.

Mr. and Mrs. Lamar Porter are the parents of a son born February 15th.

Mr. and Mrs. Blaz Bernard gave a party in the Community Hall in honor of the birthday of their daughter, Frances.

Mrs. George N. Darling is receiving treatment at the Wyoming General Hospital for a fractured left arm incurred in a fall at her home.

Miss Betty Jo Whalen was called here from Salt Lake City, Utah, by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. James Whalen.

Archie Armstrong is on the sick list.

Wilbur Parr, of Denver, Colorado, visited here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Parr.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew, Sr., visited with relatives in Superior.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Dozier have moved into the home recently vacated by Charles Robertson, at No. 7 Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gregory, Sr., have returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where Mrs. Gregory received medical treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph K. Buxton entertained at a birthday party in honor of their four-year-old daughter, Patsy, at their home on Tisdale Street.

Gus Dagres has been confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Dwight Jones entertained the members of the Westway Club of the W. B. A., at her home on Hancock Street.

Mrs. Ida Stevenson, of Diamondville, visited at the home of her cousin, Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Menghini visited with relatives in Superior.

Jack Burrell is confined to his home with illness.

Haydn Williams, was called to Salt Lake City, Utah, by the illness of his mother, Mrs. Mary Williams.

Mrs. S. T. Stark, of Boulder, visited here with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Matson.

John Soltis has been confined to his home two weeks with an attack of the 'flu'.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Martin, of Rock Springs, were dinner guests at the Neil Thompson home during the month.

Mrs. Johnny Bastalich underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs.

Mrs. Kenneth Wilcox also underwent an operation during the month.

Miss Wanda Lee Stewart underwent an appendectomy at the Wyoming General Hospital February 27th.

Mrs. John Burum and Mrs. Alfred Richmond were hostesses to their Pinochle Club during the month.

Frances Jean Korogi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Korogi, recently underwent an operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

A photo of Fred Kallas (17) is presented here. The young man is a student in the High School, is a top-notch player and disciple in both football and basketball circles, as well as a player in the Reliance-Winton band. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kallas, who moved from Cumberland years ago, and, of course, are members of the Old Timers' Association.

Mr. Harry Hurst, whose death occurred recently, will be sadly missed by his many friends. Sympathy is extended to Mrs. Hurst and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Fletcher visited recently at the Ernest Morrow home.

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Anselmi, of Rock Springs, visited recently at the Ed. Vollack home here.

Mrs. Sept. Reay is still confined to bed at her home here due to illness.

Miss Mary Croney, of Kemmerer, and Mrs. Croney, of Superior, visited recently at the J. Nalivka home.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Johnson are the parents of a son born February 10th at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Engstrom, of Rawlins, spent a recent week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Wylam and Son, Roy, and Doris Johnson visited recently in Laramie.

Mr. and Mrs. James Sawtell, Jr., have moved to Rock Springs, where they will make their home.

Miss Rose Kondziela and Mr. Fred Marietti were married in Manila, Utah, February 13th. They are spending their honeymoon in Los Angeles, California. Their many friends extend best wishes.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Edwards, Jr., and children, of Winton, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. Thos. L. Edwards.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Johnson are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital February 18th.

Mrs. Erny Swanson, of Lander, has returned to her home after visiting at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Smith and daughter, Betty Jo, of Rawlins, were recent week-end visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Hood.

Mr. and Mrs. Hyrum Blacker have gone to Laramie, where Mr. Blacker will return to school.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Payne, of Rawlins, visited recently at the home of Mrs. Payne's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Dexter, Sr.

Mrs. Hugh McLean has been visiting in Hanna with her daughter, Mrs. John Milliken, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Eyre, of Calpet, visited here with their son, Jack, and Mr. and Mrs. Thos. B. Miller.

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Winton

Mr. and Mrs. James Henderson and children spent a week-end in Salt Lake City, Utah, visiting with relatives.

Mrs. Gerald Neal entertained the members of her bridge club at her home March 8th. Prizes went to Mrs. Frank Fox, Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Mrs. John Kobler. A tasty lunch was served by the hostess at the close of the evening.

Mrs. Andrew Strannigan entertained at a birthday party in honor of her son, Billy, at the Community Hall. Games were played, and Billy received many gifts. The hostess served the children a nice lunch.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Welsh are the proud parents of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs on February 13th.

The community extends congratulations to Mr. Gilbert Roberts and Miss Evelyn Neal, who were married March 9th. The young couple will reside in Rock Springs, where Mr. Roberts is employed.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladwyn Henderson announce the birth of a daughter at the hospital in Rock Springs on February 22nd.

The Winton Woman's Club held its Golden Jubilee party at the Community Hall on March 6th. The card tables were decorated in honor of the occasion, and Mrs. John Henderson and Mrs. Gerald Neal were presented with pins in recognition of their long membership in the club. A hot luncheon was served at the close of the evening by the committee in charge.

A benefit dance was given in the Amusement Hall on March 15th for Mr. John S. Besso, who has been unable to work on account of illness. The dance was well attended and a financial success.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George Pecolar on February 16th at the hospital in Rock Springs. Mrs. Pecolar's mother, of Louisville, Colorado, visited at the Pecolar home for two weeks following the mother's and baby's return from the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Spence and son visited with relatives in Hanna, Wyoming, over the week-end of March 9th.

Hanna

On February 22nd the Hanna Miners' Band, consisting of forty members, under the leadership of Mr. I. Sherratt, gave a very enjoyable concert at the theatre. Special numbers were a cornet duet by Josephine Briggs and Mildred Jones, accompanied by Charlotte Ainsworth, vocal solos by John Lee, Sr., and an accordion solo by Bryant Bailey. Besides these, twelve numbers were played by the band.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Crawford spent a recent week-end in Denver. Mr. Crawford returned to Hanna, but Mrs. Crawford will visit for a while with her daughter, Mrs. Benton, and then go to Grant Junction to visit another daughter, Mrs. Linde.

Miss Josephine Briggs, who took ill suddenly, and was rushed to the hospital, is greatly improved, but was taken to Denver on March 10th for further examination by a specialist. Mrs. Briggs accompanied her.

Little Marcia Lee, who has been ill for some time, is greatly improved.

John Huhtala is a patient at the hospital, and is now steadily improving.

Gerald McArdle is ill at the hospital.

The members of the Order of Knights of Pythias and Pythian Sisters were guests at the Episcopal Church on February 25th.

The Knights of Pythias celebrated their 76th anniversary with a banquet at the Community Hall, followed by dancing. A children's party was given the previous evening.

The Women of the Moose held their annual Quiz Contest in the theatre on March 2nd. Prizes were won by Mrs. Sylvester Owens, first, Rev. Q. Sommerfeld, second, and Mrs. Richard Hunt, third, for the adults, and Louis Smith,

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first, Beverly Wright, second, and Evelyn Robinson, third, for the school students.

The Rev. Q. Sommerfeld, Misses Charlotte Fern Ainsworth, Georgia Norris, and Marian Jean Meredith, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Pomeroy attended the Methodist Youth Conference in Denver.

Mrs. John Lee and sons, John and Joe, and Mrs. Hannah Dickinson visited in Denver with Mrs. Lee's mother, Mrs. Sarah Dunn, who is ill, also with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lloyd.

Mrs. Colin Hodgson and daughter, Alice, spent a few days in Denver.

The Hanna School Band under the leadership of Mr. Carter gave a very enjoyable concert at the Gymnasium on March 9th.

The Altar and Rosary Society gave a parish dinner at the Community Hall honoring Father Schellinger, who has returned to Rawlins to replace Father Short, removed to Sheridan.

A Young Girls' Sodality was formed in Hanna on March 3rd at St. Joseph's Church. The officers elected were Elaine Tavelli, president, Susie Bisignano, vice president, Patricia Hapgood, secretary, and Leona Helm, Treasurer.

Mrs. Joe Hinek and daughters, Mardel and Mrs. T. Wilkes and little son visited in Denver recently.

Mr. Olof Olofson and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Olofson attended the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Brown, in Rock Springs.

The Office Broom

Hugh McLeod, formerly State Coal Mine Inspector for several years, and now employed by the Company at Reliance, after serving as County Democratic Chairman for 13 years, has resigned.

At the forthcoming "Gracie Allen Convention" to be held at Omaha May 15-16-17-18, which is to be the "piece de resistance" of the Golden Spike-Union Pacific Railroad 1940 celebration, many bands from various sections of the country will take part therein, among them the McAuliffe Kiltie Band of Rock Springs, to the extent of ten to twelve pipers and several drummers. The latter organization made a distinct hit in the "Gate City" and may be assured of a big reception upon their return engagement. Under new management, the members have been diligently practicing, and, in addition to the usual Spring remedies, will take on some "pep tonic."

The following clipping from a trade journal published at Bloomfield, N. J., is self-explanatory:

"Now that Gracie Allen is going to run for President and her campaign song is, "vote for Gracie," we ladies will have to be on our toes. George (that's Gracie's husband) says he will hibernate and play solitaire when she gets in the White House. Guess Spring must be in the air when the radio artists get the idea to run for President."

The women are to don their crinoline gowns again and the men have already begun their beards.

In an Illinois town is a colored man whose last name is Washington. Washington was blessed with three sons. When the first son arrived, the father named him George Washington. A second son naturally was called Booker Washington, while the third son, if he lives, will go through life as Spokane Washington.

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